

McGill Daily

OL XI, No. 1.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1916

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THIRD WAR SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OPENS WITH LARGE FRESHMAN CLASSES

Military Drill Compulsory for the First Three Years--Changes Made in the Curriculum of the Faculty of Arts--Same System of Athletics to Prevail as Last Year.

The military atmosphere will be in evidence more than ever before at McGill this session, with all her physically fit students of the first three years in uniform as members of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps; with her old campus in daily use as the parade ground for the 6th Universities Company, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the 199th Irish-Canadian Rangers and various units; the Molson Hall as quarters for the Universities Company; and various other buildings in the neighborhood occupied as headquarters or recruiting stations by various overseas units.

Since the McGill Daily ceased publication last spring there has been a steady stream of students donning khaki to serve with either the British or Canadian forces at the front; in spite of this, however, there is every indication that the enrollment this session will be equally as large as last session through the size of the Freshman classes which are now entering the University for the first time. Some of the more advanced classes have been terribly depleted through enlistment; classes which entered the University with an enrollment of well over 100 are now reduced to fifteen or twenty students.

In this regard the Faculty of Medicine is notably an exception, through the desire of the War Office that medical students continue their studies, with a view to entering the commissioned ranks upon the completion of their courses. It is expected that the registration in Medicine will be fully as large as usual this session, although a number of students of the Faculty have enlisted during the summer. So unprecedented is the demand for medical men that students who have been serving at the front have been recalled to Canada to complete their courses, and a summer course has been in session in order that Fourth Year students may be graduated six months earlier than they would have been in the ordinary course of events.

At the Registrars' Office at five o'clock yesterday the following figures were given out regarding registration to date:

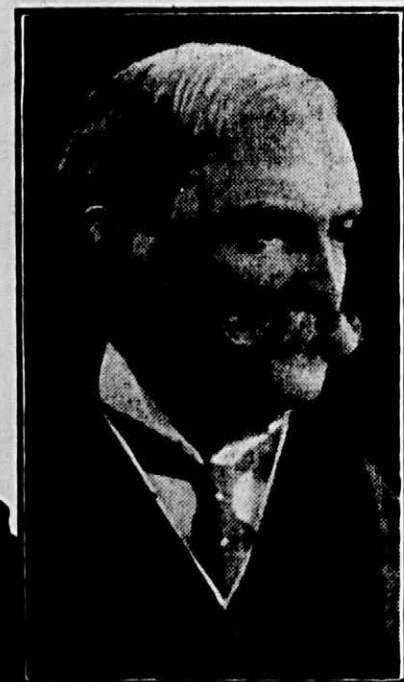
Arts--First year, 150 (partials included); Second year, 71; Third year, 28; Fourth year, 37.

Medicine and Dentistry--First year, 54; Second year, 48; Third year, 34; Fourth year, 34; Fifth year, 4.

Law--First year, 16; Second year, 7; Third year, 8.

Science--First year, 58. Other years not yet available.

After considerable discussion, the following resolution was passed by the Board of Governors of McGill University on May 10th, relative to compulsory military training here: "In view of the gravity of the present situation, military training will be compulsory for the duration of the war, and while the University is without a gymnasium during the first two years of his course, for every British male



SIR WILLIAM PETERSON.

In welcoming the students of McGill back to their college work, I think the best motto I can give them for the session we are just entering is that with which I closed my Opening Address yesterday afternoon, "CARRY ON!" We are all using military language now, and that expression is one of several which can be applied to the conditions of civil life."

W. Peterson.

student of the University who is declared physically fit by the Medical Officer."

The following comments were made by members of the board on the reasons for the adoption of this course, and should prove of interest to the undergraduate.

Sir William (Principal) Peterson, when interviewed, said: "So one, who has watched the results both physical and educational which have accrued from the experiences of the past two years, can be in the least doubt that any education full and complete which does not take into account and pay attention to the body. When one sees bayonet practice and physical drill as carried out at the Stadium, one realizes that such exercise will benefit a man throughout his life. It is not comparable with particular training such as is required for football or running. Particular training lasts a short time only and may be very thorough, sooner or later it is dropped and benefits are lost."

HARRY FERGUSON ILL.

Harry Ferguson, captain of last year's champion basketball team, and a student of Science '17, will be out of college until Christmas owing to illness from which he is slowly recovering.

ALLAN G. McLEOD DEAD.

Allan G. McLeod, Sci. '11, and a student in Transportation, is dead, following an illness of four months. Since his graduation he has held the position of train master on the C. P. R. at Havelock. He is survived by his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McLeod, of 812 Shuter St., and two brothers.

A brother, Pte. Archibald McLeod, a graduate in Architecture, was killed in action on February 10 last.

PRAISE FOR HERB. EVERETT.

Lieut. Edward J. Mooney, of the Mounted Rifles, who returned to Canada a few weeks ago, made special reference to Lieut. Herbert S. Everett, Arts '16, who showed remarkable coolness under fire when he crawled right up to the first line of enemy trenches and reorganized his bombing party, although he risked his life in so doing.

Others Receive Military Medal and Mention in Despatches for Services.

The situation in which the Fourth Canadian Division found itself at the battle of Hoge in June, an engagement in which so many McGill men participated and in which not a few laid down their lives, afforded ample scope for the gallantry and resourcefulness of officers and men, qualities which Headquarters was not slow to reward. The majority of the decorations enumerated below were bestowed for services rendered during the battle of Hoge, and it is not improbable that when the awards are made for gallant conduct during the recent fighting in which the Canadians have been engaged on the Somme front, McGill men will figure just as prominently.

Since McGill Daily ceased publication, the following decorations have been bestowed upon McGill graduates, past students, and undergraduates:

COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Lt.-Col. Samuel Hansford McKee, Med. '00, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Flight-Lieutenant (Acting Flight-Commander) Redford Henry Mulock, Sci. '09, Royal Naval Air Service.

In recognition of his services as a pilot at Dunkirk. This officer has been constantly employed at Dunkirk since July, 1915, and has displayed indefatigable zeal and energy. He has on several occasions engaged hostile aeroplanes and seaplanes, and attacked submarines, and has carried out attacks on enemy air stations, and made long-distance reconnaissances.

Major Kenneth Meikle Perry, Arts '06, Sci. '08, 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada.

For conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, notably when he commanded the two first lines in an attack. He led his men with great dash through a heavy barrage of fire up to the enemy's line. Here he was wounded in the leg and back, and compelled to retire.

MILITARY CROSS.

Captain (now Major) Hugh Alexander Chisholm, Law '16, 3rd Battalion, C. E. F.

For conspicuous gallantry during operations. He pushed rapidly through the enemy first line to his objective, where he consolidated and held his own against counter attacks.

Lieut. John Alfred Cressor, Sci. '14, 60th Battalion, C.E.F.

For conspicuous gallantry and resource. He carried out a prolonged reconnaissance under heavy fire and furnished much useful information.

Capt. Herbert Ernest Cumming, Med. '13, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when carrying out his duties during the heavy bombardment of a battery of artillery by the enemy.

Lieut. George Selkirk Currie, Arts '11, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion directing his machine-guns, and was of great assistance to his C. O. He had no rest for three days and nights.

Lieut. Duncan Stuart Forbes, Sci. '11, Arch. '15, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (attached machine gun company).

For conspicuous gallantry and good work during operations. He showed great skill in placing machine-guns, and constantly exp. himself, going backwards and forwards supervising the gun crews, directing ammunition parties, and carrying messages under fire.

Captain William Jonas McAlister, Med. '10, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

For gallantry and devotion to duty in attending wounded under very (Continued on Page 5)

HONORS LIST OF McGILL FOR THE SUMMER LARGE

Conspicuous Gallantry of Grads, and Students Overseas.

D.S.O. AND MILITARY CROSS

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McGILL GRADUATES, PAST STUDENTS AND UNDERGRADS FALL ON FLANDERS FIELDS

Heavy Toll taken from Former McGill Men Serving at the Front with the British and Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France, Macedonia and Mesopotamia Theatres of War



Lieut. George S. Currie.

Lieut. Currie, Arts '11, went overseas with the 2nd Universities Company as an officer. He was previously a lecturer in the Department of Commerce. He did such good work at the Battle of Hoge that he was rewarded with the Military Cross. He is still serving with the P. P. C. L. I.

DR. HARDING MARRIED.

The marriage was solemnized at Wales, Ont., on September 27, of Miss Mae Margaret Manning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Manning and Dr. Ernest S. Harding, Med. '07, of Montreal.

McGILL BATTERY NOW IN ENGLAND IS A CRACK UNIT

Press Praises McGill Unit in Highest Terms.

OFFICERS ALL McGILL MEN.

Final Roster Shows Fine Proportion of Total Are McGill Men.

Not content with raising and equipping the finest Hospital Unit that has been sent to the front in the theater and made another contribution in the No. 6 (McGill) Overseas Battery Seige Artillery. The Hospital Unit was acknowledged as the most efficient and completely equipped unit that has been sent from any part of the Empire, and in its own sphere the Battery measures up to the same high standard.

Recruited from college men, mostly McGill men, commanded by college graduates and professors, and equipped by McGill University with the assistance of its numerous societies and friends, the unit bears that stamp of quality which accompanies every product of McGill.

The unit was authorized on April 25th, and training and recruiting commenced immediately. The fact that by May 15th, the Battery had its full complement of officers and men is a tribute to the manner in which McGill wholeheartedly entered into the undertaking. At first the Battery trained in both Halifax and Montreal, the part of the Unit at Halifax numbering at that time four officers and fifty men, and taking instruction at the Royal School of Artillery.

The balance of the Unit arrived at Halifax on July 15th, and from then until they sailed received special instruction and practice in all branches of seige artillery.

The credit for the organization of this unit should be given to three men, Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, Principal Fraser, of the Presbyterian College of Montreal, and Prof. Cyrus McMillan, of McGill University. The object underlying the formation of this unit was to provide for students an opportunity to use their talent and scientific knowledge in work at the front that was as highly (Continued on Page 5)

Since McGill Daily suspended publication for the summer months much has happened to the Canadian troops on the firing line in France. They have held their trenches in the face of an intensive enemy artillery fire at St. Elloi, have offered an heroic resistance to the Germans at Hoge and Zillebeke, regaining the ground which they had lost on the deadly Ypres salient; and are now co-operating in the British advance on the Somme front. Their losses have been severe, and as there are McGill men in practically every unit which has taken part in the fighting, the casualties suffered by graduates, undergraduates and past students have been by no means light. Especially was this the case in the fighting on the Ypres salient early in June, when the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles formed part of the troops which stood up against the German onslaught and fought to the last man. Both of these units contained a large number of McGill men, many of whom have been listed as killed in action, missing or wounded. It is estimated that the losses suffered by McGill since the session of 1915-16 was concluded have totalled as follows: Killed in action, 42; died of wounds, 12; died, 2; missing, believed killed, 3; missing, 11; prisoners of war, 4; wounded, 78; injured, 2; ill, 2.

In the fighting in Macedonia and in Mesopotamia as well, McGill men have been engaged, as a survey of the following casualties will reveal:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lt. Col. G. H. Baker, Law '00.—Lt.-Col. G. H. Baker, killed in action in June was a member of the House of Commons for Broms County. He was born on November 4, 1877, at Sweet'sburg, Que., the son of Senator George B. Baker, of United Empire Loyalist descent. He was educated at Bishop's College School, Berthier Grammar School and McGill. Immediately afterwards called to the bar he practised first at Sweet'sburg with his father, and since 1907 in Montreal. He was a member of the firm of Chauvin, Baker and Walter. He was elected to the House of Commons as Conservative member for Broms in the general elections of September 21, 1911, defeating the Hon. Sydney Fisher.

He is the first Canadian M. P. to be killed in action. In 1904 he became major commanding a Squadron 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, and in 1914 became lieutenant-colonel. In 1915 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Mounted Corps for overseas service.

Lt.-Col. R. P. Campbell, Arts '07, Med. '01.—When a shell struck the advanced aid post in which he was engaged in dressing the wounds of some seriously injured soldiers, Lt.-Col. Roland Playfair Campbell was killed in the September offensive on the Somme front. Dr. Roland Playfair Campbell was born in Montreal in 1876, son of the late Rev. Prof. John Campbell. He attended the Montreal High School, in 1890 and 1891, and in 1897 graduated in Arts at McGill, with honors. Four years later he received his degree of M.D., C.M., from the same university with honors in aggregate in all subjects.

He immediately entered the Montreal General Hospital as an interne and remained for two years. In 1903 he proceeded to Germany and studied under Micklethul, acting as one of his assistants.

Returning to Montreal he received the appointment as medical superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital in 1904. He filled this position with credit for two years. In 1906, Dr. Campbell was made a surgeon to the out patient department of the Montreal General Hospital, and started to practise in Montreal. When the Genito-Urinary Service was created at the hospital, Dr. R. P. Campbell was chosen as surgeon-in-charge, and continued in active charge until he left for the front. He has acted as pathologist to the hospital on several occasions.

Dr. Campbell has been in military life since 1904. When the war commenced he was in command of No. 5 Field Ambulance and although in bed at the time, he volunteered immediately to go to Valcartier with his whole unit. Within a few weeks he was in Valcartier with most of his field ambulances. A re-arrangement occurred and he went to England in September, 1914, with the First Canadian Division, C. E. F., attached to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital.

Later he returned to Canada to command No. VI Field Ambulance, C. E. F., which unit left Montreal in May, 1915.

In July, he proceeded to France and had been in Flanders continuously.

Major G. E. Vansittart, Sci. '06.—Major George Edward Vansittart was graduated from R. M. C. before he entered McGill. He was the son of the late John Pennefather Vansittart, of India, and was born at Musorie, in 1884. He went overseas with the artillery of the Second Canadian Division and was killed in action on May 14. A short time previously he was mentioned in despatches for distinguished conduct.

Major F. P. Buchanan, Sci. '00.—Major Fitz-Herbert P. Buchanan, killed in action on June 28, was a member of a Montreal Highland battalion, and went overseas in September, 1914. He was the second son of the late Wentworth J. Buchanan, of Montreal and Mrs. Buchanan, now of Knowlton, Que. He was in his forty-third year. After graduation from McGill, he was employed in mines in Cornwall, England, and latterly in British Columbia. For three years he was also employed by the C. P. R. as a draughtsman and bridge inspector, and left that company to associate himself with the Stock Exchange and building operations.

Lieut. A. P. Beaudry, Past Student.—So anxious was he to get to the firing line that Lieut. Abel P. Beaudry, killed in action in September, relinquished his rank of Captain in the 41st Battalion and went to France as a Lieutenant. He was a graduate of Mount St. Louis College, and a son of Mrs. Victor Beaudry, of 25 Sherbrooke street west.

Lieut. A. Bennet.—Lieut. A. Bennet, past student, of the Leicestershires, killed on July 14, aged 22, was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bennet, of 43 Knight Drive, Leicester. After studying at McGill, he was engaged on the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg. He enlisted and crossed with

Capt. B. St. G. French, Arts '12.—

(Continued on Page 3)



LIEUT. HOMER L. MATHESON.

Lieut. Matheson, a McGill graduate, was reported missing, believed killed, when he fell at the head of his sniping party in a German trench in the early stages of the Somme offensive.

levelle, Ont., June 18th, 1889. After attending the High School there, he entered McGill, and was an honor graduate in Arts in 1909. He graduated in Medicine in 1914 and for two years was house surgeon and physician at the Montreal General Hospital. After assisting at the mobilizing of the Montenegro camp at Three Rivers, he joined an ambulance unit leaving Montreal on February 29th last. After a brief stay at Brameholt Camp, he went to the front and was at once in the firing line. A great part of the time he was under fire during his six weeks in Belgium before he received his death wound at an advanced dressing station in one of the most dangerous points along the Canadian line.

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(Continued on Page 3)

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THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

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THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

To the students returning to McGill and to those who are entering her doors for the first time the military aspect of the activities of the students should prove a source of thought and inspiration. The prominent part that McGill has played in the struggle of the Empire is well known and the adoption of compulsory military service is another step along the same lines. McGill it will be remembered was the first University to fully equip and offer the services of a large part of her large and efficient Medical faculty in the form of a hospital unit and then decided to go even further and offer a combatant force, represented by the No. 6 (McGill) Overseas Battery Siege Artillery, which after training at Montreal and Halifax sailed for England and is there at present completing its course of instruction.

The fact that each of the students of the first three years in every faculty will be required to devote only two hours a week to training leaves it that it will not interfere with studies to any practical extent and moreover the drill will not develop into what might be termed the 'drudgery' that to some degree marked the work of the past two years when attendance every night was enacted. Many students who were not in favour of compulsory physical training will not, we expect, object to the new order of things, in as much as the military training provides one with an education which can be turned to account at the present time and a knowledge that will be useful in the future. It provides as well a means of light physical exercise that is indispensable to the man who studies day in and day out.

McGill's record in the present war is one of which every student and graduate can be proud, and the new arrangement will be an incentive to even greater things. The long list of names comprising the Roll of Honour printed in this issue testifies in an unmistakable manner to the spirit with which McGill men have answered the call; and there is no doubt whatever that the University will continue to contribute men for both the combatant and hospital units as long as they are required. It is moreover the duty of every subject in the Empire to do all in his power along military lines and the opportunity to combine study and the acquisition of military science is one of which the students should be eager to avail themselves.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Of all college activities, the college newspaper is possibly the one which brings those engaged in it into closest touch with all classes of the University community and the one which proves of the greatest value to the student in after life. While the reporter on such a newspaper as the McGill Daily may not notice the progress which he is making, he will find that after a few weeks' experience he is able to write readable English, and that is perhaps one of the things which many students graduating from our universities seem to lack. The ability to write an interesting and readable account of some happening is an acquisition that will be useful to a man no matter what profession he intends to follow. At McGill this costs absolutely nothing to learn and in fact seekers after such knowledge are more than welcome. McGill publishes the only college daily newspaper in Canada and as it is edited entirely by members of the student body all who can devote a few hours a week to the work should do so. An earnest appeal is made to University students who are at all interested in newspaper work to call around at the Daily office in the Union where there is always some member of the editorial staff in attendance. It is not necessary that applicants should have had any previous experience in journalism, the only requisite being a cheerful desire to do a couple of hours work each week.

R. V. C. STUDENTS, ATTENTION.

As we meet each other again at the beginning of the session there is still one undercurrent of thought and emotion that is present in everybody's mind—the war. There are indeed few of us whose male kith and kin are not doing their bit at the front, and we also feel from the bottom of our hearts that we must and will strain every nerve and devote every faculty to help on the cause. Too often we say to ourselves, "if only I were a man." But though WE ARE NOT MEN, our responsibilities are just as heavy as theirs, and we are often slackers. We knit a little and we work for the Red Cross spasmodically, but so far we have not as a whole College made any real united efforts. Let us be brave and face the thing squarely as our brothers are doing. Let us be willing to deny ourselves and work really. No effort we can make can compare with what our men are sacrificing.

Nothing has, of course, been decided upon yet, but there is a general feeling that we might this year, curtail some of our other social activities and devote the time, energy and money thus set free, to help on the common cause.

There will be further notices about this question when we get into working order. In the meantime it is hoped that every R. V. C. student will think it over and make up her mind to help in every way she can.

THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

Between 1909-1913 wages increased on the average 42 per cent; retail prices 28 per cent, and rents 62 per cent.

Proportionately to the value of the finished product (in the manufacturing industries) the wages bill has been decreasing. In 1909 it was 23.5 per cent of the product, in 1910, 20.6 per cent.

A weekly family budget which would have cost \$9.7 in 1909, cost \$9.63 in 1913.

House rents for the great mass of the people have increased 60 or 70 per cent.

The number of families living in one room has increased 74 per cent 1901, 62 per cent of the population of Canada was rural, in 1911, 55 per cent.

Eighty per cent of all farm lands (in Saskatchewan) are mortgaged. The price of electric lighting to the consumer in Canada may be said to be

down by nearly one-half since 1909. The reduction in electric light charges has accompanied the growth of public ownership.—Square Deal.

PIN, FRASER TO BE INDUCTED TO-NIGHT.

The Rev. Prof. Fraser will be inducted into the principality of the Presbyterian College by the Presbytery of Montreal at the opening exercises of the Presbyterian College to be held in the David Morrice Hall, 67 McTavish street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. Prof. Jordan, Queen's Theological College, will give the induction address after which Pin, Fraser will deliver his inaugural address on "The Denomination College and Catholicity."

Lieut. E. R. Pease, Sc. '08, wounded in June, has been promoted to a captaincy in the 42nd Battalion.

THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

The Hague, Holland.—On the 21st of July this year the national holiday of the Belgians was celebrated, as it was last year, only this time it was a definite demonstration against the German rule in Belgium. The day before small leaflets appeared in the shop windows saying that the shop would be closed next day owing to the national holiday. At noon soldiers and German police called at every shop and business place, ordering the leaflets to be removed, and at the same time intimating that anyone who closed his shop on the 21st, would commit an offense and would be dealt with accordingly by the German authorities. The leaflets were removed and the governor was doubtless satisfied with himself. Yet on the following day there was scarcely one shop open in Belgium, and more especially in Brussels.

Early in the morning the whole of that city was on its way to neighboring excursion places, every one wearing Belgian colors in the buttonholes, in spite of this having likewise been prohibited, the women with broad Belgian ribbons for waist belts, and even the children dressed in their Sunday clothes had small Belgian and French flags, which they carried through the streets under their clothes, well hidden from the eyes of the German soldiers. The whole population had been secretly preparing for this demonstration for two or three weeks and gave vent to their feelings quite unconcernedly. The Germans have done much to strengthen Belgian national unity. People who quarreled with each other on minor questions of education and religion for years now find that they are one in their feelings for the invader, and they smiled happily at each other as, early in the morning, they moved out of the city where they were not allowed to celebrate the day.

The German governor issued placards the same morning stating that any demonstration or marching in the streets, and any decoration with flags was strictly forbidden on July 21, the statement concluding with the warning that the war was still going on, which the Belgians in Brussels seemed to have forgotten. In the evening paper, the *Bruxellois*, a notice to this effect was also published, but all this had absolutely no result. Everybody closed their shops and early in the morning, *heure allemande*—because they distinguish even the time—the streets were crowded with the outgoing population. Only two of the largest hotels, the *Hotel de la Ville* and the *Hotel de la Paix*, even there the waiters refused to serve anyone after 10 o'clock. The *Palace Hotel* was the only place where one could get a square meal at lunch time and in the evening. During the whole day an immense silence hung over the entire city, even in the outskirts of Brussels, although as a rule these places are very noisy.

All along the Avenue de Tervueren, which leads to the beautiful park, thousands of excursionists were sitting discussing events, and as I walked along I could see that whenever a soldier passed, they suddenly became silent. Small groups were standing before the governor's placards, they read it, looked at each other, understood it, and then, and then walked off without a word, giving place to others.

The whole day, too, one felt as if great demonstrations silent but equally earnest were in progress. The subdued mass of people seemed to have revolted. Even the little boys who were playing soldier with paper caps, and wooden rifles on their shoulders, marching in a Prussian military fashion and shouting the German words of command learnt from the Germans, seemed to express the will and power of this suppressed yet rebellious nation. I saw an old German soldier walking up to one of these little boys and ask the commander what regiment they belonged to or something of the kind. The little leader of the half dozen boys with a sarcastic smile answered: "Nous marchons sur Paris, monsieur." Everybody laughed and even the serious German soldier tapped the little boy on the shoulder.

In the evening the masses returned to the city, the men even on this hot day wore black suits and tall hats, the women, without exception, were in black with immense bouquets of flowers in their hands. On the great squares soldiers lined the entrance in order to stop any gathering: hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets. They were not allowed to step off the sidewalks, at every 10 yards a soldier stood with fixed bayonet on rifle, and along the main roads and across the square towards the Gare du Nord, as a kind of counter demonstration on the part of the governor of Brussels. Towards evening one of the entrances of the "Palace de Bruckere" was opened and thousands thronged towards the "Anspach" column where 300 soldiers were sitting and standing on the steps. Some one shouted to the people and others whispered the command all along the boulevards "a la place des martyrs." In a few minutes thousands and thousands were on their way to the statue of the martyrs of the revolution against the Dutch, and a most touching scene followed. The women, who all carried flowers, threw these bouquets to the statue, and in statue, numbers handed them over to others who were standing nearer, and in an hour the whole monument was covered with beautiful flowers, for everybody wanted to participate in this touching act. At 11 at night they were still there.

IN MEMORY OF NIGGER—MASCOT OF THE UNIVERSITIES COMPANY.

(Killed while on a route march, Sept., 1916.)

He was only a small, black-haired doggie—

Just what his breed no one knew— But his coat hid the heart of a soldier.

And his little sharp bark rang true.

On every parade he was present.

And facing his men he would sit At attention! with not a hair moving: A soldier! just doing his bit.

But swift as the words: Quick March! echoed,

Straight to our van he would dart, And lead the advance at a gambol, Barking with all his proud heart.

Death came not to him in the battle From sniper, or gas-cloud, or shell, But he died all the same as a hero For doing his duty he fell.

Corporal Nigger, the Universities' Mascot, Faithful and loving and gay, We leave you alone in your slumber, But we carry your memory away, STELLA M. BAINBRIDGE.

CONVICTS AS STUDENTS.

LANSING, Kan.—Unusual commencement exercises were held recently at the Kansas penitentiary in this city. It was the first time such commencement exercises have ever been held within prison walls in this country, it is said, probably not anywhere in the world. Thirty-one inmates of the prison became graduates of the Kansas Agricultural College and received the same diplomas from the college that the boys and girls had received at Manhattan a week previous.

For many years a night school has been conducted at the prison for those who cared to devote their evenings to actual study work. The prison officials have tried to get every man in the prison to take up this class work, and a considerable number are doing it. They must maintain good disciplinary records during working hours and are then allowed some hours of liberty for study in the library or in the actual class work.

Two years ago the agricultural college offered to supply the prisoners with the complete home correspondence courses, which it maintained for students unable to spend the time actually in residence at the college. These courses are similar to the correspondence schools and the extension work offered by all of the larger colleges in the country.

More than 100 men availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the college. The courses are given free, and, in addition, the college sent to the prison, at frequent intervals, regular college instructors to give lectures on the various subjects and practical demonstrations. Many books from the college library touching on the subjects offered in the correspondence work were loaned to the prison, and some of the model machinery used in the engineering courses were sent to Lansing. In addition Chaplain Allen acted as a personal instructor, always on hand to help the men work out any problems they might have. An interesting feature of the work is that not a single man wanted to take up mining engineering. The state operates one of the largest coal mines in Kansas at the prison. The coal is used to supply all the state institutions. Every man sent to prison who is able to do so must do his period of work in the prison mine. All of the 31 graduates had worked in the mine, but not one cared to continue it.

Some of those who completed their course will not be released from prison for several years. They are planning to take up other courses next fall. Some of those who were graduated will be released in a few months, and the state has found jobs for them. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by a former convict. He was Tom Brophy, at one time regarded as one of the "bad men" of the prison, as he had more black marks against his record than any other inmate. Since being released, Brophy has "made good," and he came back to preach "honor" among the convicts.

MEDALS AND BADGES.

The silver badge designed to be issued to officers and men of the British, Indian and overseas forces, who have served at home or abroad since the 4th of August, 1914, adds more to the many medals and badges which the world already possesses for service in peace and war. The history of the medal marches back into antiquity with the history of the coin. For many centuries, it has been a recognized means of commemorating important events, and yet the custom of using medals to do honor to those who have rendered service to their country in time of war is comparatively modern.

Those who would extend the custom as far back as possible, find evidence of the use of medals amongst the Romans, and it is maintained by some that the circular ornaments in the centre of the Roman Standards were medals. Evidence, however, piles up against the theory, and the standards which may have been seen on the column of Trajan display a boss and not a medal as their central ornament. There is some evidence, it is true, that the Romans used medals in the west in most things, forestalled here also, and that during the Han dynasty, in the first Century A.D., medals were struck for war service; but, as far as the west is concerned, the history of the war medal does not extend further back than the sixteenth century. It is generally taken, although positive proof is lacking, that the first medals to be issued for war service in England were the famous "Armada" medals of Queen Elizabeth, which were generally issued for the "Ark in Flood" medal by reason of the fact that the reverse side showed an ark on waves with the rays of the sun striking through on to troubled waters. This medal was struck in 1588, and a little later another one was produced which was fashioned in gold, silver and copper. The obverse of this second medal bore a full face bust of Queen Elizabeth, and the reverse showed an island, around which was a group of ships, a varied assortment of sea monsters; whilst on the island itself might be seen peacocks, undisturbed houses, a flourishing green by a tree and every evidence of security, despite the aggressiveness of lowering clouds above.

Whilst the Armada medals may be regarded as the beginning of war medals in England, the true prototype of the war medal of to-day was, of course, the famous "Dunbar Medal," authorized by Parliament in 1650. It was the first medal, as far as is known, to be issued to all ranks alike, from the humblest soldier to the commander-in-chief. There were two issues of the medal, but on the obverse of both of them was a left profile bust of Oliver Cromwell, with a battle raging in the distance. It was no choice of Cromwell's that his likeness appeared on the medal. Indeed, he did most roundly object to any such portrayal. In a letter addressed to the "Committee of the army in London" he urged that his likeness should not appear on the medal; that one side should show the Parliament and the other the army, and he added: "Wherefore, if I may beg it as a favour from you, I most earnestly beseech you, if I may do it without offence, that it may be so. And if you think not fit to have it as I offer, you may; after it as you see cause; only I do think I

may truly say it will be very thankfully acknowledged by me, if you will spare the having my effigies in it." Parliament, however, would not hear of it, and, as has been said, the "Protectors' effigies" is made the prominent feature on the obverse of both medals. The army is there, it is true, but it is only a background and "the effigy's" are the things.

Once past the time of Cromwell the war medal begins to spread itself out in all directions. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the most famous medals, perhaps, were the "fire ship" medals, medals conferred on those who had done notable service in the all-important work of those days of destroying the enemies' vessels by the use of fire ships. In the "fighting instructions," issued on the 20th of April, 1665, by James, Duke of York, the lord high admiral, after recounting the rewards for ordinary ships, it was declared that if the ship fired was a flagship, then "ye Recompense in money shall be double to each man performing it, and ye medal to ye Commander shall be shute as shall particularly express ye Eminence of ye Service, and his and ye, other officers preference shall be suitable to ye merit of ye action." So the custom of conferring medals has continued to develop, and each succeeding century has seen wider distributions than ever before, not only in the United Kingdom, of course, but in many other countries. The collector of medals, indeed, has almost as large a field to draw upon as the collector of coins.

WIDER ASPECT OF THE DRIVE.

Some of the wider aspects of the British and French offensive on the Somme are dealt with in a recent dispatch from the special correspondent of the British press with the French armies, showing the attack was but a part of a wider scheme carried out in co-operation with the Russians and Italians.

The main pivot of the battle of the Marne, he says, was the defense of Nancy. The issue of the whole battle depended on the French holding their ground in their positions round the Grand Couronne. The main pivot of the present battle, which is being fought on a vastly large scale on the French-British-Italian and Russian fronts, is to be found on the left or western wing. The main object of our armies and those of the French is to hold a great force of the enemy as to make the operations of our allies in the centre and on the right irresistible.

To-day the Germans have on the western front 121 infantry divisions and one cavalry division, while of these no fewer than 59 are active divisions; that is to say, the French and British have in front of them nearly three-thirds the German army in the field, and many of these troops are the pick of the enemy's available forces. On the eastern front the German forces consist of 53 infantry divisions and 10 cavalry divisions, and of these only 18 are active divisions. To this force must be added the Austro-Hungarian troops, which are certainly inferior in fighting value. They consist of 47 infantry divisions and 11 cavalry divisions.

The effective pressure of the British and French combined armies against the German forces in the west is proved by the difficulty and hesitation with which the enemy has attempted to re-enforce his eastern front against the great Russian offensive. At the moment of the first shock on the east he ventured to withdraw four divisions since that time he has sent a single division, the one hundred and twenty-first, from the west to the east. This division was withdrawn from the Somme, where it had lost 3,500 men in prisoners alone, and a large quantity of artillery.

As things are at present the Germans cannot spare a single man from this front. Verdun and the Somme each of them require the presence of German divisions in the first line, and it is clear that the steady methodical advance of the French and British will necessitate the maintenance of every man available on this front. M. Briand's belief of the unity of front has been fully realized. On March 27 last he laid down at the Conference of Paris the following basis on which the Allies must conduct the war against the central empires: "A single cause, served by a single army fighting on a single front against a single enemy, under one single control."

To-day it is possible to regard all fields of operation as forming part of a single whole. Germany did her utmost to anticipate and prevent the co-operation of the Allies by her wild assault on Verdun. At Verdun France held and defeated the German plan, with the result that M. Briand's system is beginning to prove slowly and surely that it must be successful. Not only have the French held, and, indeed, gained ground at Verdun, but in co-operation with the British, they have pushed back the Germans. The Russians and Italians have made the most of the opportunities of the situation, and their courage and brilliant generalship have brought about a decisive advance. When the day of final victory comes, the effort of France, and that admirable co-ordination of the allied armies, so largely due to the genius of M. Briand, will be realized and appreciated by all those who have fought on the side of civilization.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

Amidst the patriotic enthusiasm in the early days of the war many business men, as an inducement to recruiting, announced that such of their employees who joined the colors would be assured of a restoration to their positions on their return from the war. The time has arrived when the promise thus made is to be remembered, and we trust, honored. Already a large number of soldiers are returning in a more or less disabled condition, and many of them are entirely disabled. Of these, many cannot call upon their former employer for the redemption of the promise. The Pension Fund and the Patriotic Fund must deal with such a case. But there will be many cases in which the disability, while sufficient to disqualify the men from further military service, will leave them in a condition to be useful. It is much to be desired that in such cases the men may be able to return to the service of their former employers, rather than that they be left to seek places elsewhere. Some change in the character of the work to be assigned to them may be necessary in the rate of salary or wages, owing to diminished efficiency. But an earnest effort to give the soldier his old place, or some other place in the same establishment, would do much to make him comfortable. One who has long been engaged in one establishment may have a justifiable pride in his connection and desire to maintain it. Work elsewhere, if it be found, will not be quite the same as in the old place.—Journal of Commerce.

Second-Lieut. W. S. Lighthall, Arts '17, formerly secretary of the Arts Undergraduate Society, is at his home in Westmount, invalided from Mesopotamia. Second Lieut. Lighthall enlisted originally in the Royal Canadian Dragoons and after several months service in France, was transferred to a British battalion.

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THE HUN AND DEVASTATION.

A total of 753 communes or townships have been partially or totally destroyed through military operations in France since the beginning of the war, according to statistics gathered by the Ministry of the Interior and published July 1st. These communes are distributed over eleven of the departments of France, including those in Ardennes still occupied wholly by the Germans, who are in possession of 2,554 towns of the total 36,247 in all France, or seven per cent.

Houses to the number of 16,669 have been destroyed and 29,594 partially destroyed in these communes. In 148 communes the proportion of houses destroyed exceeds 50 per cent, while it is 80 per cent in 74 towns and less than 50 per cent in the remainder. Public buildings destroyed in 428 communes were 331 churches, 373 schools, 221 town halls, 300 other public buildings of various sorts, and 60 bridges. Of these buildings 56 had been classed as historic monuments, including the Town Hall of Arras and the cathedral and Town Hall of Rheims. Three hundred and thirty factories which supported 57,000 persons were destroyed.

BRITISH TELEPHONE OPERATORS COMMENDED IN POST OFFICE REPORT.

A special cable dispatch from London, England, states that the bravery of telephone girls during zeppelin raids and the Irish Rebellion, which they helped to quell, featured the annual report of the post office department made public this week.

"When the zeppelin raids have been anticipated, sometimes when they have been going on," says the report, "the women have come out of their homes to their work—even when bombs were dropping. They have played an important part in the scheme of air-raid warnings and have set a very good example to the whole country."

GREAT FOREST FIRES OF HISTORY.

The Northern Ontario forest fire of July 29th last takes rank as the third most serious fire catastrophe in the history of this continent. The Hinkley fire in Minnesota, 1894, was responsible for 418 lives and the burning of over 160,000 acres. The famous Peshtigo fire in Wisconsin, 1871, killed 1,500 and devastated 1,200,000 acres of timber. In 1825 occurred the Miramichi, and damage of 3,000,000 acres of forest. The Clay Belt fire in Ontario, with 262 lives lost and 800,000 acres fire-swept takes its place with the great disasters of history. The Pezouppine fire in 1911 killed 84 persons.

It is noteworthy that Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine and New Brunswick have taken comprehensive measures to prevent further disasters by organizing their forest patrol systems on modern lines, building trails, look-out towers, telephones, etc., as well as carefully supervising settlers' clearing fires, one of the worst sources of danger. Ontario, which has given the continent its two most recent fire catastrophes has made no such move to improve her forest guarding system.

Lieut. W. N. Gilmour, M.A., '19, medical officer to one of the Royal Scots battalions now engaged on the Somme front, has been promoted to the rank of captain and given special mention for the work which he has done. Capt. Gilmour enlisted in Australia when war was declared, served as a trooper in Botha's cavalry in the West African campaign and then went to England and took out a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Pte. J. G. Hayward, Sc. '12, who went overseas with the 2nd University Company, has been appointed a commission in the Canadian Air Service Corps and is in charge of workshop at Shoreliffe, England.

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
THE STUDENTS' COUNCILH. R. Mogan, '17,
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Editor-in-Chief.J. E. McLeod,
Managing Editor.F. W. Almond, M.A., '18,
Circulation Manager.

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THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

To the students returning to McGill and to those who are entering her doors for the first time the military aspect of the activities of the students should prove a source of thought and inspiration. The prominent part that McGill has played in the struggle of the Empire is well known and the adoption of compulsory military service is another step along the same lines. McGill it will be remembered was the first University to fully equip and offer the services of a large part of her large and efficient Medical faculty in the form of a hospital unit and then decided to go even further and offer a combatant force, represented by the No. 6 (McGill) Overseas Battery Siege Artillery, which after training at Montreal and Halifax sailed for England and is there at present completing its course of instruction.

The fact that each of the students of the first three years in every faculty will be required to devote only two hours a week to training leaves it that it will not interfere with studies to any practical extent and moreover the drill will not develop into what might be termed the 'drudgery' that to some degree marked the work of the past two years when attendance every night was enacted. Many students who were not in favour of compulsory physical training will not, we expect, object to the new order of things, in as much as the military training provides one with an education which can be turned to account at the present time and a knowledge that will be useful in the future. It provides as well a means of light physical exercise that is indispensable to the man who studies day in and day out.

McGill's record in the present war is one of which every student and graduate can be proud, and the new arrangement will be an incentive to even greater things. The long list of names comprising the Roll of Honour printed in this issue testifies in an unmistakable manner to the spirit with which McGill men have answered the call; and there is on doubt whatever that the University will continue to contribute men for both the combatant and hospital units as long as they are required. It is moreover the duty of every subject in the Empire to do all in his power along military lines and the opportunity to combine study and the acquisition of military science is one of which the students should be eager to avail themselves.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Of all college activities, the college newspaper is possibly the one which brings those engaged in it into closest touch with all classes of the University community and the one which proves of the greatest value to the student in after life. While the reporter on such a newspaper as the McGill Daily may not notice the progress which he is making, he will find that after a few weeks' experience he is able to write readable English, and that is perhaps one of the things which many students graduating from our universities seem to lack. The ability to write an interesting and readable account of some happening is an acquisition that will be useful to a man no matter what profession he intends to follow. At McGill this costs absolutely nothing to learn and in fact seekers after such knowledge are more than welcome. McGill publishes the only college daily newspaper in Canada and as it is edited entirely by members of the student body all who can devote a few hours a week to the work should do so. An earnest appeal is made to University students who are at all interested in newspaper work to call around at the Daily office in the Union where there is always some member of the editorial staff in attendance. It is not necessary that applicants should have had any previous experience in journalism, the only requisite being a cheerful desire to do a couple of hours work each week.

R. V. C. STUDENTS, ATTENTION.

As we meet each other again at the beginning of the session there is still one undercurrent of thought and emotion that is present in everybody's mind—the war. There are indeed few of us whose male kith and kin are not doing their bit at the front, and we also feel from the bottom of our hearts that we must and will strain every nerve and devote every faculty to help on the cause. Too often we say to ourselves, "if only I were a man." But though WE ARE NOT MEN, our responsibilities are just as heavy as theirs, and we are often slackers. We knit a little and we work for the Red Cross spasmodically, but so far we have not as a whole College made any real united efforts. Let us be brave and face the thing squarely as our brothers are doing. Let us be willing to deny ourselves and work really. No effort we can make can compare with what our men are sacrificing.

Nothing has, of course, been decided upon yet, but there is a general feeling that we might this year, curtail some of our other social activities and devote the time, energy and money thus set free, to help on the common cause.

There will be further notices about this question when we get into working order. In the meantime it is hoped that every R. V. C. student will think it over and make up her mind to help in every way she can.

THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

Between 1909-1913 wages increased on the average 42 per cent; retail prices 28 per cent, and rents 62 per cent.

Proportionately to the value of the finished product (in the manufacturing industries) the wages bill has been decreasing. In 1909 it was 23.5 per cent of the product, in 1910, 20.6 per cent.

A weekly family budget which would have cost \$37 in 1909, cost \$53.63 in 1915.

House rents for the great mass of the people have increased 60 or 70 per cent.

The number of families living in one room has increased 74 per cent 1901, 62 per cent of the population of Canada was rural, in 1911, 55 per cent.

Eighty per cent of all farm lands (in Saskatchewan) are mortgaged. The price of electric lighting to the consumer in Canada may be said to be

down by nearly one-half since 1909. The reduction in electric light charges has accompanied the growth of public ownership.—Square Deal.

PIN, FRASER TO BE INDUCTED TO-NIGHT.

The Rev. Prof. Fraser will be inducted into the principality of the Presbyterian College by the Presbytery of Montreal at the opening exercises of the Presbyterian College to be held in the David Morrice Hall, 67 McTavish street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. Prof. Jordan, Queen's Theological College, will give the induction address after which Pin. Fraser will deliver his inaugural address on "The Denominational College and Catholicity."

Lieut. E. R. Pease, Sel. '08, wounded in June, has been promoted to a captaincy in the 42nd Battalion.

THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

The Hague, Holland.—On the 21st of July this year the national holiday of the Belgians was celebrated, as it was last year, only this time it was a definite demonstration against the German rule in Belgium. The day before small leaflets appeared in the shop windows saying that the shop would be closed next day owing to the national holiday. At noon soldiers and German police called at every shop and business place ordering the leaflets to be removed, and at the same time intimating that anyone who closed his shop on the 21st, would commit an offense and would be dealt with accordingly by the German authorities. The leaflets were removed and the governor was doubtless satisfied with himself. Yet on the following day there was scarcely one shop open in Belgium, and more especially in Brussels.

Early in the morning the whole of that city was on its way to neighboring excursion places, every one wearing Belgian colors in the buttonholes. In spite of this having likewise been prohibited, the women with broad Belgian ribbons for waist belts, and even the children dressed in their Sunday clothes had small Belgian and French flags, which they carried through the streets under their clothes, well hidden from the eyes of the German soldiers. The whole population had been secretly preparing for this silent demonstration for two or three weeks and gave vent to their feelings quite unconcernedly. The Germans have done much to strengthen Belgian national unity. People who quarreled with each other on minor questions of education and religion for years now find that they are one in their feelings for the invader, and they smiled happily at each other as, early in the morning, they moved out of the city where they were not allowed to celebrate the day.

The German governor issued placards the same morning stating that any demonstration or marching in the streets, and any decoration with flags was strictly forbidden on July 21, the statement concluding with the warning that the war was still going on, which the Belgians in Brussels seemed to have forgotten. In the evening paper, the *Bruxellois*, a notice to this effect was also published, but all this had absolutely no result. Everybody closed their shops and early in the morning, *heure allemande*—because they distinguish even the time—the streets were crowded with the outgoing population. Only two of the largest hotels in Brussels, however, even then the waiters refused to serve anyone after 10 o'clock. The Palace Hotel was the only place where one could get a square meal at lunch time and in the evening. During the whole day an immense silence hung over the entire city, even in the outskirts of Brussels, although as a rule these places are very noisy.

All along the Avenue de Tervueren, which leads to the beautiful park, thousands of excursionists were sitting discussing events, and as I walked along I could see that whenever a soldier passed, they suddenly became silent. Small groups were standing before the governor's placards, they read it, looked at each other, understood it, and then, without a word, they walked off without a word, giving place to others.

The whole day, too, one felt as if great demonstrations silent but equally earnest were in progress. The subdued mass of people seemed to have revolted. Even the little boys who were playing soldier with paper caps, and wooden rifles on their shoulders, marching in Prussian military fashion and shouting the German words of command learnt from the Germans, seemed to express the will and power of this suppressed yet rebellious nation. I saw an old German soldier walking up to one of these little boys and ask the commander what regiment they belonged to or something of the kind. The little leader of the half dozen boys with a sarcastic smile answered: "Nous marchons sur Paris, monsieur." Everybody laughed and even the serious German soldier tapped the little boy on the shoulder.

In the evening the masses returned to the city, the men even on this hot day wore black suits and tall hats, the women without exception, were in black with immense bouquets of flowers in their hands. On the great squares soldiers lined the entrance in order to stop any gathering: hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets. They were not allowed to step off the sidewalks, at every 10 yards a soldier stood with fixed bayonet to prevent anyone, whilst a battery of artillery moved along the main roads and across the square towards the Gare du Nord, as a kind of counter demonstration on the part of the governor of Brussels. Towards evening one of the entrances of the "Palace de Bruckere" was opened and thousands thronged towards the "Anspach" column where 300 soldiers were sitting or standing on the steps. Some one shouted to the people and others whispered the command all along the boulevards "à la place des martyrs." In a few minutes thousands and thousands were on their way to the statue of the martyrs of the revolution against the Dutch, and a most touching scene followed. The women, who all carried flowers, threw these bouquets to the crowd, but the statue, numbers handed them over to others who were standing nearer, and in an hour the whole monument was covered with beautiful flowers, for everybody wanted to participate in this touching act. At 11 at night they were still there.

IN MEMORY OF NIGGER—MASCOT OF THE UNIVERSITIES COMPANY.

(Killed while on a route march, Sept., 1916.)

He was only a small, black-haired doggie—
Just what his breed no one knew—
But his coat hid the heart of a soldier—
And his little sharp bark rang true.

On every parade he was present,
And facing his men he would sit.
At attention! with not a hair moving;
A soldier! just doing his bit.

But swift as the words: Quick March!
He echoed,
Straight to our van he would dart,
And lead the advance at a gambol,
Barking with all his proud heart.

Death came not to him in the battle
From sniper, or gas-cloud, or shell,
But he died all the same as a hero
For doing his duty he fell.

Corporal Nigger, the Universities' Mascot,
Faithful and loving and gay,
We leave you alone in your slumber,
But we carry your memory away.

STELLA M. BAINBRIDGE.

CONVICTS AS STUDENTS.

LANSING, Kan.—Unusual commencement exercises were held recently at the Kansas penitentiary in this city. It was the first time such commencement exercises have ever been held within prison walls in this country, it is said, probably not anywhere in the world. Thirty-one inmates of the prison became graduates of the Kansas Agricultural College and received the same diplomas from the college that the boys and girls had received at Manhattan a week previous.

For many years a night school has been conducted at the prison for those who cared to devote their evenings to actual study work. The prison officials have tried to get every man in the prison to take up this class work, and a considerable number are doing it. They must maintain good disciplinary records during working hours and are then allowed so many hours of liberty for study in the library or in the actual class work.

Two years ago the agricultural college offered to supply the prisoners with the complete home correspondence courses, which it maintained for students unable to spend the time actually in residence at the college. These courses are similar to the correspondence schools and the extension work offered by all of the larger colleges in the country.

More than 100 men availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the college. The courses are given free, and, in addition, the college sent to the prison, at frequent intervals, regular college instructors to give lectures on the various subjects, and special demonstrations. Many looked from the college library touching on the subjects offered in the correspondence work were loaned to the prison, and some of the model machinery used in the engineering courses were sent to Lansing. In addition Chaplain Allen acted as a personal instructor, always on hand to help the men work out any problems they might have.

Some of the students who were graduated recently were students in steam and electrical engineering, carpentry, blacksmithing, agricultural and motor engineering. They have done practically the same work that would have been required of them had they been students at the agricultural college in these courses. Wherever possible these men were given practical training in the power plant and on the farm of the prison.

An interesting feature of the work is that not a single man wanted to take up mining engineering. The state operates one of the largest coal mines in Kansas at the prison. The coal is used to supply all the state institutions. Every man sent to prison who is able to do so must do his period of work in the prison mine. All of the 31 graduates had worked in the mine, but not one cared to continue it.

Some of those who completed their course will not be released from prison for several years. They are planning to take up other courses next fall. Some of those who were graduated will be released in a few months, and the state has found jobs for them.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by a former convict. He was Tom Brophy, at one time regarded as one of the "bad men" of the prison, as he had more black marks against his record than any other inmate. Since being released Brophy has "made good," and he came back to preach "honor" among the convicts.

MEDALS AND BADGES.

The silver badge designed to be issued to officers and men of the British, Indian and overseas forces, who have served at home or abroad since the 4th of August, 1914, adds one more to the many medals and badges which the world already possesses for service in peace and war. The history of the medal marches back into antiquity with the history of the coin. For many centuries, it has been a recognized means of commemorating important events, and yet the custom of using medals to do honor to those who have rendered service to their country in time of war is comparatively modern.

Those who would extend the custom as far back as possible, find evidence of the use of medals amongst the Romans, and it is maintained by some that the circular ornaments in the centre of the Roman Standards were medals. Evidence, however, piles up against the theory, and the standards which may be seen on the column of Trajan display a boss and not a medal as their central ornament. There is some evidence, it is true, that the Chinese, who followed the west in most things, forestalled it here also, and that during the Han dynasty, in the first Century A.D., medals were struck for war service; but, as far as the west is concerned, the history of the war medal does not extend further back than the sixteenth century. It is generally taken, although positive proof is lacking, that the first medals to be issued for war service in England were the famous "Arms" medals of Queen Elizabeth, which were given to the victors of the "Ark in Flood" medal by reason of the fact that the reverse side showed an ark on waves with the rays of the sun striking through on to troubled waters. This medal was struck in 1588, and a little later another one was produced which was fashioned in gold, silver and copper. The obverse of this second medal bore a full face bust of Queen Elizabeth, and the reverse showed an island, around which were great fleets of ships, a varied assortment of sea monsters, whilst on the island itself might be seen peaceful, undisturbed houses, a flourishing green by a tree and every evidence of security, despite the aggressiveness of lowering clouds above.

Whilst the Arms medals may be regarded as the beginning of war medals in England, the true prototype of the war medal of to-day was, of course, the famous "Dunbar Medal," authorized by Parliament in 1550. It was the first medal, as far as is known, to be issued to all ranks alike, from the humblest soldier to the commander-in-chief. There were two issues of the medal, but on the obverse of both of them was a left profile bust of Oliver Cromwell, with a battle raging in the distance. It was no choice of Cromwell's that his likeness appeared on the medal. Indeed, he did most roundly object to any such portrayal. In a letter addressed to the "Committee of the army in London" he urged that his likeness should not appear on the medal; that one side should show the Parliament and the other the army, and he adds: "Wherefore, if I may beg it as a favour from you, I most earnestly beseech you, if I may do it without offense, that it may be so. And if you think not fit to have it as I offer, you may: after it as you see cause; only I do think I

may truly say it will be very thankfully acknowledged by me, if you will spare the having my effigies in it." Parliament, however, would not hear of it, and, as has been said, the "Protectors' effigies" is made the prominent feature on the obverse of both medals. The army is there, it is true, but it is only a background and "the office" is the thing.

Once past the time of Cromwell the war medal begins to spread itself out in all directions. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the most famous medals, perhaps, were the "fire ship" medals, medals conferred on those who had done notable service in the all-important work of those days of destroying the enemies' vessels by the use of fire ships. In the "fighting instructions," issued on the 20th of April, 1665, by James, Duke of York, the lord high admiral, after recounting the rewards for ordinary ships, it was declared that if the ship fired was a flagship, then "ye Recompense in money shall be double to each man performing it, and ye medal to ye Commander shall be shute as shall particularly express ye Eminency of ye Service, and his and ye, other officers preference shall be suitable to ye merit of it." And so the custom of conferring medals continued to develop, and each succeeding century has seen wider distributions than ever before, not only in the United Kingdom, of course, but in many other countries. The collector of medals, indeed, has almost as large a field to draw upon as the collector of coins.

WIDER ASPECT OF THE DRIVE.

Sketches of the wider aspects of the British and French drive on the Somme are dealt with in a recent dispatch from the special correspondent of the British press with the French armies, showing the attack was but a part of a wider scheme carried out in co-operation with the Russians and Italians.

The main pivot of the battle of the Marne, he says, was the defense of Nancy. The issue of the whole battle depended on the French holding their ground in their positions round the Grand Couronne. The main pivot of the present battle, which is being fought on a vastly larger scale on the French-British-Italian and Russian fronts, is to be found on the left or western wing. The main object of our armies and those of the French is to hold so great a force of the enemy as to make the operations of our allies in the centre and on the right irresistible.

To-day the Germans have on the western front 121 infantry divisions and one cavalry division, while of these no fewer than 59 are active divisions; that is to say, the French and British have in front of them nearly two-thirds of the German army in the field, and many of these troops are the pick of the enemy's available forces. On the eastern front the German forces consist of 53 infantry divisions and 10 cavalry divisions and of these only 18 are active divisions. To this force must be added the Austro-Hungarian troops, which are certainly inferior in fighting value. They consist of 47 infantry divisions and 11 cavalry divisions.

The effective pressure of the British and French combined armies against the German forces in the west is proved by the difficulty and hesitation with which the enemy has attempted to re-enforce his eastern front against the great Russian offensive. At the moment of the first shock on the east he ventured to withdraw four divisions and since that time he has sent a single division, the one hundred and twenty-first, from the west to the east. This division was withdrawn from the Somme, where it had lost 3,500 men in prisoners alone, and a large quantity of artillery.

As things are at present the Germans cannot spare a single man from this front. Verdun and the Somme each of them require the presence of German divisions in the first line, and it is clear that the steady methodical advance of the French and British will necessitate the maintenance of every man available on this front. M. Briand's belief of the unity of front has been fully realized. On March 27 last he laid down at the Conference of Paris the following basis on which the Allies must conduct the war against the central empires: "A single cause, served by a single army fighting on a single front, against a single enemy, under one single control."

To-day it is possible to regard all fields of operation as forming part of a single whole. Germany did her utmost to anticipate and prevent the co-operation of the Allies by her wild assault on Verdun. At Verdun France held and defeated the German plan, with the result that M. Briand's system is beginning to prove slowly and surely that it must be successful. Not only have the French held, and, indeed, gained ground at Verdun, but in co-operation with the British, they have pushed back the Germans. The Russians and Italians have made the most of the opportunities of the situation, and their courage and brilliant generalship have brought about a decisive advance. When the day of victory arrives, the effort of France, and that admirable co-ordination of the allied armies, so largely due to the genius of M. Briand, will be realized and appreciated by all those who have fought on the side of civilization.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

Amidst the patriotic enthusiasm in the early days of the war many loud voices, as an inducement to recruiting, announced that such of their employees who joined the colors would be assured of a restoration to their positions on their return from the war. The time has arrived when the promise thus made is to be remembered, and we trust, honored. Already a large number of soldiers are returning in a more or less disabled condition. Where a man has been entirely disabled he, of course, cannot call upon his former employer for the redemption of the promise. The Pension Fund and the Patriotic Fund must deal with such a case. But there will be many cases in which the disability, while sufficient to disqualify the men from further military service, will leave them in a condition to be useful. It is much to be desired that in such cases the men may be able to return to the service of their former employers, rather than that they be left to seek places elsewhere. Some change in the character of the work to be assigned to them may be necessary in the rate of salary or wages, owing to diminished efficiency, but an earnest effort to give the soldier his old place, or some other place in the same establishment, would do much to make him comfortable. One who has long been engaged in one establishment may have a justifiable pride in his connection and desire to maintain it. Work elsewhere, if it be found, will not be quite the same as in the old place.—Journal of Commerce.

Second-Lieut. W. S. Lighthall, Arts '17, formerly secretary of the Arts Undergraduate Society, is at his home in Westmount, invalided from Mesopotamia. Second Lieut. Lighthall enlisted originally in the Royal Canadian Dragoons and after several months service in France, was transferred to a British Battalion.

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THE HUN AND DEVASTATION.

A total of 753 communes or town-

ships have been partially or totally destroyed through military operations in France since the beginning of the war, according to statistics gathered by the Ministry of the Interior and published July 1st. These communes are distributed over eleven of the departments of France, including those in Ardennes still occupied wholly by the Germans, who are in possession of 2,554 towns of the total 36,247 in all France, or seven per cent.

Houses to the number of 16,669 have been destroyed and 29,594 partially destroyed in these communes. In 148 communes the proportion of houses destroyed exceeds 50 per cent, while it is 80 per cent, in 74 towns and less than 50 per cent in the remainder.

Public buildings destroyed in 428 communes were 331 churches, 379 schools, 221 town halls, 300 other public buildings of various sorts, and 60 bridges. Of these buildings 56 had been classed as historic monuments, including the Town Hall of Arras and the cathedral and Town Hall of Rheims. Three hundred and thirty factories which supported 57,000 persons were destroyed.

BRITISH TELEPHONE OPERATORS COMMENDED IN POST OFFICE REPORT.

A special cable dispatch from London, England, states that the bravery of telephone girls during zeppelin raids and the Irish Rebellion, which they helped to quell, featured the annual report of the post office department made public this week.

"When the zeppelins have been anticipated, sometimes when they have been going on," says the report, "the women have come out of their homes to their work—even when bombs were dropping. They have played an important part in the scheme of air-raid warnings and have set a very good example to the whole country."

GREAT FOREST FIRES OF HISTORY.

The Northern Ontario forest fire of

July 29th last takes rank as the third most serious fire catastrophe in the history of this continent. The Hinkley fire in Minnesota, 1894, was responsible for 418 lives and the burning of over 160,000 acres. The famous Peshtigo fire in Wisconsin, 1871, killed 1,500 and devastated 1,200,000 acres of timber. In 1825 occurred the Miramichi, and damage of 3,000,000 acres of forest. The Clay Belt fire in Ontario, with 262 lives lost and 800,000 acres fire-swept takes its place with the great disasters of history. The Pezoporine fire in 1911 killed 84 persons.

It is noteworthy that Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine and New Brunswick have taken comprehensive measures to prevent further disasters by organizing their forest patrol systems on modern lines, building trails, look-out towers, telephones, etc., as well as carefully supervising settlers' clearing fires, one of the worst sources of danger. Ontario, which has given its continent its two most recent fire catastrophes has made no such move to improve her forest guarding system.

Pte. J. G. Hayward, Sel. '12, who went overseas with the 2nd University Company, has been appointed a commission in the Canadian Air Service Corps and is in charge of workshop at Shorncliffe, England.

McGILL GRADUATES, PAST STUDENTS AND UNDER GRADS.

(Continued from Page 1)

the first Canadian Contingent. He received a commission in the Leicestershires in December, 1914, and obtained his second star in the following February. He was at the front from August, 1915, until March 11 last, when he was wounded. He joined his regiment on July 13, the day before he was killed.

Lieut. A. H. Bostock, Sci. '15.—Lieut. A. Hewitt Bostock, Canadian Mounted Rifles, killed in action on July 26, was the eldest son of the Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Monte Creek, B.C. He was 23 years of age and was educated at Hillside, Godalming, and Charterhouse, whence he proceeded to the Royal Military College at Kingston, and later to McGill. In October, 1914, Lieut. Bostock went to England with Lord Strathcona's Horse as machine gun officer and in May of the following year crossed to the French front. A few weeks before his death he was transferred to the Mounted Rifles. In June he was mentioned in despatches.

Lieut. H. D. Brown.—Lieut. H. D. Brown, past student, machine gun officer of the 80th Battalion, was killed in action on July 10. He was the son of the late Dr. A. A. Brown, Med. '72, and was general purchasing agent of the Northern Electric Co. when he enlisted.

Lieut. C. M. Cameron, Sci. '15.—Lieut. Charles Munro Cameron, Sci. '15, serving with the Royal Engineers, was killed in action on June 12. He enlisted in the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., and left there as a corporal, later being transferred to the Royal Engineers. He was 23 years old and belonged to Sydney, C.B. He was a nephew of Miss S. E. Cameron, Arts '95, vice-warden of the Royal Victoria College.

Lieut. H. R. M. Christie, Sci. '08.—Recent advances at the University told of the death in action of Lieut. H. R. M. Christie, a member of the class of Science '08, who fell at the head of his platoon in the fighting on the Somme front on July 17. Lieut. Christie was attached to the 4th Scottish Rifles of the British Expeditionary Force.

Lieut. Herbert Bethune Daw, Arts '09.—Lieut. Herbert Bethune Daw, Arts '09, was killed in action in the fighting about St. Eloi, on April 28th. He was 28 years of age and the first member of a patriotic family to make the supreme sacrifice. Besides his father, Capt. (Rev. Canon) Daw, Hamilton, Chaplain, 120th Battalion, C.E.F., three brothers are serving with overseas units. Lieut. Daw was a practicing barrister at Hamilton, Ont. He enlisted with the 58th Battalion, C. E. F., and was only on the firing line a short time before being killed. He was called to the bar at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

A brother officer wrote of his death as follows: "Two officers were inspecting the trenches and as they passed it was necessary for him to step up into the firing step. As he did so his head reached above the top of the trench and a German sniper who was watching his opportunity shot at him, the bullet entering his forehead. The same afternoon his burial took place. I attended the funeral and his body was placed beside his faithful and departed comrade (Trot) Leckie. They both rest near an old French chateau."

Lt. Arthur E. Goodeve, Sci. '17.—When he enlisted in the 2nd Universities Company, Lieut. A. E. Goodeve was in Second Year Science and a sergeant in the C. O. T. C. He was killed in action in the Somme offensive last month, a lieutenant in the P.P.C.L.I., having won his commission in the field. Lt. Goodeve was 22 years of age, the son of A. S. Goodeve, Ottawa, and has two brothers and a sister on active service.

Lieut. C. M. Horsey, Sci. '15.—Lieut. Clifton M. Horsey, Sci. '15, was killed in action on April 24 last. Lieut. Horsey, who was a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, was taking a course in engineering at McGill when he enlisted with the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada. He was dangerously wounded at Festubert in May, 1915, and was out of action for three months, recovering from his wounds at his home in London, England. Lieut. Horsey attended Upper Canada College and was 23 years old. He was a son of J. H. Horsey, London, Manager of the Dominion Bank. While convalescent from his earlier casualty, Lieut. Horsey was recognized in the London and Sir Robert Borden and R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., and had a long chat with them.

Lt. F. G. Hughes, Arts '12.—Lieut. Frederick Gordon Hughes, Arts '12, who left Canada with the Second Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., and afterwards secured a commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed in action on June 24th. He was prominent in student activities at McGill and successfully sporting and dramatic editor of McGill Daily. He was a son of Rev. S. J. Hughes, St. John's, Que.

Lieut. A. N. King, Arts '11.—Lt. A. Nelson King, Royal Field Artillery, killed in action in April, was the eldest son of the late Alfred Nelson and King, a prominent paymaster in the Royal Navy. He was born in 1889 at Morville, and, after being educated at the High School, Victoria, and at McGill, went to Trinity College, Oxford, as the Rhodes scholar from his Province in 1912. At the beginning of the war he joined King Edward's Horse as a trooper, but soon obtained a commission in the Royal Field Artillery.

Lt. N. McL. Macdonald, Sci. '14.—While gallantly leading his platoon against the Germans on May 15, Lieut. Norman Macdonald fell mortally wounded. He attended Sutton Academy and Trinity College School, Port Hope, before coming to McGill. He was with the 5th C. M. R. and in his 26th year. His father is Dr. R. T. Macdonald, Med. '81, Sutton, Que.

Lieut. Ian MacNaughton, Law '17.—Lieut. Ian R. MacNaughton, killed in action on April 26, was twenty-two years of age, and had always shown a love for military life. He was too young to enter the Royal Military College at Kingston when he reached his matriculation standard, so went to McGill for two years, entering the Faculty of Arts with a scholarship in 1909. At the end of

his second year he led his class in every subject, having rare scholarly attainments; and then he went to the Military College at Kingston and studied for three years, graduating in 1914. He went to Paris that summer, and was in the French capital when the war broke out. He crossed to England, and tried to enlist, but as he was already a subaltern of the 5th Royal Highlanders, he had to return to Montreal, where he entered upon a course in law. The congestion in transportation delayed his return until after the first contingent had left for England, but Lieut. MacNaughton went into the 42nd Highlanders until January, 1915, acting as musketry instructor. He soon transferred to another battalion, and went overseas in May, 1915. His father is Prof. John MacNaughton.

Lieut. J. C. Morrow, Sci. '15.—Lieut. J. Curzon Morrow secured a commission in the 13th Battalion when the First Canadian Division was formed. After being wounded at St. Julien, he transferred to the 3rd Field Company, Canadian Engineers, and was killed in action in April. His home was in Halifax.

Lieut. G. N. Otty, Sci. '07.—Lieut. G. N. Otty, enlisted with a Mounted Rifles unit formed in the spring of 1915. He fell at the battle of Hooge early in June, 1916.

Lieut. C. A. Pope, Law '05.—Lieut. Charles A. Pope, one of the officers of the First Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I., was killed in action on May 7. He had been in the trenches for nearly a year. Before he enlisted he was an officer in "A" Company, McGill C. O. T. C. He was the youngest of three sons, all on active service.

Lieut. H. Elliot Scott, Arts '14, Law '16.—Reputed killed in action on September 15, Lieut. H. Elliot Scott, of the 24th Victoria Rifles of Canada, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scott, Montreal. He left Third Year Law to take out a commission in the Army Service Corps, went to the front with that branch of the service, and later transferred to the 24th Battalion. He was previously wounded.

Lieut. L. De K. Stephens, Law '05.—After the declaration of war, Lieut. Lawrence de Kalisz Stephens, Arts '01, Law '05, joined the 5th Royal Highlanders, and after qualifying for a commission, went overseas with the 42nd Battalion. He was the son of S. Sheldon Stephens, 221 Drummond street, and a partner in the legal firm of Weldon and Stephens, Montreal. He was killed in action on June 6.

Lt. J. E. Sutherland, Arts '17.—Lieut. John Elliot Sutherland, Arts '17, served for a number of months in the First Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I., before securing a commission. He was then transferred to the 58th Battalion, and on July 29 was killed in action, shot through the heart. He was the only son of James Sutherland, Montreal, and was 21 years of age.

Lt. Thomas L. Tracy, Sci. '15.—After graduating in Mining Engineering last year, Lieut. Tracy immediately enlisted at Ottawa, and later was transferred to the Second Canadian Pioneer Battalion, being killed in action last month. His home was in London, Ont.

Lieut. K. Turnbull, Sci. '08.—Instantly killed on August 19, by shell fire, Lieut. Kenneth Turnbull, Sci. '08, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, 327 Peel street, and assistant manager of the Paton Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke, was buried behind the lines. He was serving with the 73rd Battalion, and had only been in France a short time.

Lieut. H. W. Vallance.—Lieut. H. Walter Vallance, past student, went overseas with a Hamilton battalion, and was killed in action in the early June fighting. He was a civil engineer by profession, and 25 years of age, the son of the late William Vallance, Hamilton. Three of his brothers are in khaki.

Lieut. A. A. Wanklyn, Law '15.—Lt. A. A. Wanklyn, of the P.P.C.L.I., was killed in the action of Sanctuary Wood in June. He was the son of Lt.-Col. F. L. Wanklyn, of the C.P.R. Construction Corps, and went overseas in May, 1915, after joining the First Universities Company. He had previously been a subaltern in the C.O.T.C. At Shorncliffe his horse rolled upon him and he suffered internal injuries which necessitated his return to Canada on leave. At that time he was interviewed by McGill Daily. Lieut. Wanklyn was 24 years of age, and received his preliminary education at St. Alban's School, Brookville, where he was prominent in athletics.

C. S. M. Geo. Armstrong.—Company-Sergeant-Major George Armstrong, past student, serving with a Montreal unit of the First Canadian Division, was killed in action on June 3. He was the son of William Armstrong, Montreal, was 24 years of age, and a civil engineer by profession.

Sergt. H. W. Rittenhouse, Sci. '16.—Sergt. Herbert Waterman Rittenhouse, Sci. '16, fell at the battle of Hooge on June 2. He enlisted in the Second Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I., in the summer of 1915, and rose to the rank of sergeant. He was 21 years and nine months old, and the only son of C. B. Rittenhouse, Winnipeg, manager of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Sergt. J. E. R. Barrett, Arts '15.—Just a few days after his recommendation for a commission had gone forward, Sergt. John Edisford Barrett, Arts '16, fell at the battle of Hooge, on June 2-3. He enlisted with the 5th C. M. R., at Montreal in 1915, and was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, 415 Metcalfe street. He was 21 years of age, and prominent in athletics.

Sergt. P. S. Clark, Arts '15.—Sergt. Paul Somerville Clark, killed in action on June 2 or 3, at the battle of Hooge, was 23 years of age, and enlisted in the 5th C. M. R. before he completed his course in Arts at McGill. He was an exceptionally clever student and a keen athlete. He was the son of Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark, Montreal, and sergeant in charge of a machine gun section.

Sergt. J. L. A. Robertson, Arch. '15.—Although a qualified infantry officer, Sergt. John Louis Armour Robertson, killed in action on July 18, enlisted as a private in the Second Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I.,

with which he served throughout. He was 23 years of age, and the only son of John A. Robertson, 738 Shuter street. He was buried with military honors behind the lines. Sergt. Robertson held the same rank in the C. O. T. C. before enlistment.

Lance-Corp. L. A. Browne, Staff.—Lance-Corp. L. A. Browne, formerly demonstrator in Chemistry, was killed in action this summer while fighting with the P. P. C. L. I. He went overseas with the 4th Universities company.

Lance-Corp. G. S. Cash, Sci. '12.—Lance-Corp. George Southam Cash, Sci. '12, left his position as a mechanical engineer near New York City when war broke out, and returning to his home at Wincanton, Somerset, England, enlisted as a private in the 16th Middlesex Public Schools Battalion. He spent all last winter in the trenches with the machine gun section of his battalion, and was invalided home for a slight operation. In July he joined the 22nd Manchester, and was killed in action seven days afterwards. A letter from Lance-Corp. Cash's officer to his mother, Mrs. J. O. Cash, reads as follows:

Aug. 21st, 1916.
Dear Mrs. Cash—
I regret to inform you that you son, Lance-Corp. Cash, was killed in action on the evening of July 14th. He was in charge of one of our Lewis Gun teams at work in one of the most dangerous points in our line, a place which is still resisting our efforts. A machine gun bullet struck him in the forehead and death was instantaneous. He had been with us only a few days, but we had time to appreciate his value, and now with you mourn his loss. All who knew him join with me in sending you our expression of deepest sympathy.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
C. F. DUGUID,
2nd Lt. O.C.A. Coy.,
22nd Bn. Manch. Regt.

Pion. L. E. S. Bolton.—Pioneer L. E. S. Bolton, past student, First Canadian Pioneer Battalion, was killed in action on June 12. He was employed in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa before enlistment, and was 28 years of age. Besides attending McGill, he was for a time a student at Western University, London.

Gunner W. E. P. Bowie.—It was disobedience to orders that brought about the death in action of Gunner William E. P. Bowie, past student, but it was heroic disobedience. In the battle on June 2nd, Gunner Bowie was with a small battery of guns, and things had been going badly with them. The party serving the battery gradually grew less and less. Gunner Bowie was wounded in the chest by a flying splinter, and ordered to a rest station, but he gallantly refused to go, and was one of the last three left when they ran out of ammunition. He was killed by a huge German shell. Gunner Bowie first went to the front with the 24th Battalion, and saw considerable service in the trenches. The shock of seeing the head of his chum taken off by a shell was too much for him, and he was so upset that he transferred into the artillery. Gunner Bowie had previously been reported wounded and missing.

Pte. T. B. Boyd, Sci. '12.—Pte. Thornton Bridgman Boyd, who went overseas with the Second Universities Company, was killed in action in June. He was the son of W. T. C. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Pte. Allen D. Harvey, Arch. '17.—Pte. Allen D. Harvey, who was killed in action on June 13, was the eldest son of H. A. Harvey, 29 Prince Arthur avenue W. He enlisted in the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I.

Pte. E. H. Ireland, Law '17.—After the fighting on the Ypres salient early in June, Pte. Edward Harold Ireland, Law '17, was reported missing. Later he was officially reported killed in action. He enlisted in the First Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I., and was the only son of Rev. J. E. Ireland, Point St. Charles.

Pte. D. B. Renoldson, Sci. '06.—One of the first to enlist in the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., was Pte. David Benedict Renoldson, Arts '11, Sci. '13. He was killed in action in the June fighting. Lieut. D. Stuart Forbes wrote to Mrs. Renoldson, his mother, as follows: "I want to tell you just how much all the boys thought of Rennie. He was the finest of comrades, and soldiers, and brave as a lion even among the bombers. Buster Brown, Gunza McDougall and Rennie were together. Buster was badly hurt and Rennie killed. He died painlessly. Before he was hit he had the best spirit in the line, although we had been under three heavy bombardments. You may be very proud of your son. He died like the true hero he was. Words of praise and friendship and regret are heard on all sides and you have the sincerest sympathy of all of us."

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. G. H. Blackader, Sci. '06.—Capt. Gordon Home Blackader, who died in August of wounds received in action at the front, was the only son of Dr. A. D. Blackader, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. After graduating Capt. Blackader entered the office of McKim, Mead and White, the famous New York architects, and later studied at the Beaux Arts, Paris. Returning to Montreal, Capt. Blackader became a member of the firm of Harot, Blackader and Webster, architects, of Cathcart street. It was while with the 42nd Battalion during the fighting of the first week of June, near Ypres, that Capt. Blackader was severely wounded. After being in a hospital in France for some time, he was removed to the Hospital for Canadian Officers, Hyde Park Place, London, where his progress at first gave good hope of ultimate recovery.

Capt. Alfred O'Sullivan.—Wounded at the battle of Festubert, May, 1915, when he was serving with the Canadian Engineers, Capt. Alfred O'Sullivan, past student, succumbed at Valleyfield, Que., on June 26. He was a Montreal civil engineer before enlistment.

Capt. J. P. Walsh, Med. '09.—Captain John Parnell Walsh, Med. '09, medical officer of the 2nd Battalion, was severely wounded on August 2, and died some days later in No. 2 General Hospital, Chelsea, London. Capt. Walsh was 34 years old. A well known Quebec doctor, he was on duty at the beginning of the war at Jeffrey Hale's Hospital. He went overseas in February, 1915, and after serving with

a medical unit, transferred to a battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Swift. In May he was mentioned in despatches for gallantly rescuing some wounded soldiers.

Lieut. D. S. Baker, Sci. '13.—Lt. D. Stanley Baker, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds on July 23, aged 25, was the third son of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Baker, Tyndene, Bexley, Kent. He took the engineering course at the City and Guilds College, Kensington, and proceeded to McGill University, where he graduated B. Sc. For eight years he was in the O. T. C., and was sergeant in the engineering section of University College, London. For a short time he was employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway, but returned to England to take a post at Messrs. Vickers, Limited, Crayford. He received his commission in October, 1914, and had been at the front for thirteen months. His commanding officer writes: "He was doing such splendid work in the arduous times, the company will miss him badly."

Lieut. John R. Graham, Sci. '07.—Wounded on September 16, Lieut. John Robinson Graham, Sci. '07, Royal Field Artillery, was admitted to hospital on September 18, and died of his wounds on Sept. 22, according to word which has been received by the deceased officer's mother, Mrs. John Graham, Penicton, B.C. Lieut. Graham was previous to enlistment, engaged in land surveying in the Northwest, and entered the firing line on September 2, 1915.

Lieut. H. J. A. Haffner, Sci. '09.—Lieut. Harry John Alexander Haffner, who enlisted at Vancouver, with a Highland battalion, and later transferred to the Canadian Engineers, died of wounds in Belgium, early in June. He was born 36 years ago at Guelph, Ont., and was educated at Winnipeg, where his father, John Haffner, resides.

Lieut. James Harvie, Sci. '06.—Lieut. James Harvie went overseas in the ranks of a Western battalion, and in England secured a commission in the 92nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. He died of wounds at Le Touquet, France on June 8. Lieut. Harvie was 28 years old, and was a civil engineer in Vancouver when he enlisted.

Lieut. J. K. Kennedy, Law '93.—On August 8, Lieut. John Keefe Kennedy, Law '98, was reported wounded, and six days later his death was reported. He was the only surviving son of Sir John Kennedy, Montreal, and was 42 years old. He was prosecuting attorney in Vancouver when he enlisted in the 62nd Battalion, from which he was afterwards transferred.

Lieut. Murdoch Laing, Arch. '15.—One of the McGill men who joined the 24th Battalion upon its formation was Lieut. Murdoch ("Rusty") Laing. He had previously been a member of the C.O.T.C. After crossing to France, he was wounded in October, 1915, and returned to Montreal to recuperate. In July last he rejoined his old battalion, and last month died of wounds at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne. He was the son of James N. Laing, 125 Cedar avenue.

Lieut. G. S. Lemesurier.—Lieut. George Stuart Lemesurier, past student, died of wounds in June, was one of three sons who went overseas with the First Canadian Division, and is the second of these to pay a soldier's price on behalf of the Empire. He was previously wounded.

Lieut. Nolan T. Patterson, Comm. '15.—Lieut. Nolan Tweedale Patterson, 10th Battery, C.F.A., who died of wounds on June 1, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Patterson, Pointe Claire, Que. He was 20 years of age, and was graduated in Commerce at McGill in 1915.

Corp. Geo. H. Davis, Sci. '07.—Corp. George Haughton Davis, of the signal section, 5th Infantry Brigade, C.E.F., died of wounds on April 30. At college he was secretary of the Boxing Club, and prominent in other activities. After graduation he went to play in Cape Breton, and Venezuela in the U.S. Columbia. He enlisted in the First Division. He was 31 years of age and the son of Alfred Davis, Gananoque, Ont.

DIED.

Second Lieut. E. H. McCall, Sci. '17.—"J. T. McCall, Esq., currier, Montreal, writes to Mrs. McCall: "I have heard with deep regret of the death of your gallant son, Second Lieut. E. H. McCall, V. Battery R.H.A., from paratyphoid fever, on 7th September, and I offer you my most sincere sympathy in your bereavement." The above cable brought word to Montreal of the death of 2nd Lieut. McCall, who spent his freshman year at McGill and received his education at the McGill School. He was born at Montreal in October, 1915, Montreal High School. In 1914 he entered the Royal Military College, Kingston, and received a commission in the Imperial Army a year later. He went over to England in August, 1915, and was for several months in training at the Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, St. John's Wood, London, and went to France in the early part of the present year. He was attached there to V Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. In June he left with his battery for India, and on their arrival at Bombay were immediately sent on to Mesopotamia.

Pte. Colin C. Grey, Sci. '17.—Pte. Colin Crawford Grey had been less than a session at McGill when he was killed last spring in the 85th Battalion, then being formed in his native New Brunswick. About three weeks ago, Pte. Grey died in training of lung trouble, contracted through exposure. Pte. Grey was a Mount Allison man, who came to McGill a year ago and entered upon a course of study in Applied Science. Before he completed his first year, however, he answered the summons to enlist, and was incapacitated by illness was a most capable soldier.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. H. L. Hull, Sci. '13.—Lt. Harold L. Hull, Sci. '13, who was reported missing on June 2, is believed to have been killed on that day. He was 27 years of age, and was the second son of the Hon. H. C. Hull, first Minister of Finance of the Union of South Africa. On the outbreak of war he joined the First Canadian Division as a gunner, and obtained a commission

in March, 1916. He was 27 years of age.

Lieut. C. A. Macaulay, Sci. '15.—On April 17, Lieut. Colin A. Macaulay, Sci. '15, son of the late Col. M. B. Macaulay, of Scotstown, Que., was reported missing. The following is an extract from a letter received by Mrs. Macaulay from the officer commanding the 4th South Wales Borderers, with whom Lieut. Macaulay was at the time:

"Just before dawn of April 9, our division made an attack on the Turkish trenches, which, unfortunately, was not successful. Your son was with the leading line, some of whom actually penetrated the Turkish trenches, but very few of them returned. A few were taken prisoners, but up to the present we have not received any notification that your son was among them, and I very much fear that we must conclude he has laid down his life for his country. The place where the attack took place was Sannaiyat on the left bank of the Tigris, and some fourteen miles below Kut.

"I should like to express on behalf of all C.M.R. brothers our deepest sympathy with you, and at the same time to assure you that his loss was a personal one to us all. He was a most gallant and promising officer, and had done splendidly during the time he was with us."

Lieut. H. L. Matheson, Arts '13.—Lieut. Homer L. Matheson, missing since August 16, was a corporal in the C. O. T. C. before he enlisted with the 5th C.M.R. On arrival in England he was transferred to the 9th East Surrey Regiment, B.E.F., with a commission. He was the son of Rev. John Matheson, Dalhousie Mills, Ont.

Corp. R. W. Keir, Arts '17.—Corporal R. W. Keir, Arts '17, enlisted in the C.M.R. from the C.O.T.C. in the spring of 1915, and was reported missing after the fighting in June last. Information received by his sister, Miss Mary Keir, Riverfield, Que., would indicate that Corp. Keir was killed during the battle which raged on June 2-3. When the officer in command was wounded, Corp. Keir was asked to reorganize his platoon, and while doing so he was shot in the chest by a wound officer. This was the last seen of him. Corp. Keir was also a student at the Montreal Presbyterian College, and matriculated into McGill from Ormscott Academy.

MISSING.

Flight Lieut. Dougal Cushing, Arts '17.—Law '10.—Word has been received from the War Office that Flight Lieut. Dougal Cushing, of the Royal Flying Corps, has been missing since September 16, when after a flight he failed to report at his aerodrome. Lieut. Dougal Cushing is a member of the firm of Barron and Cushing, advocates, and is 30 years of age. He left for the front a year ago, being at that time seconded from a cavalry unit of the Canadian militia.

Lieut. Kenneth Mathewson, Arts '17.—Attacked by a German Fokker when he was flying at an altitude of several thousand feet on patrol duty, Flight Lieut. Kenneth Mathewson, of the Royal Flying Corps, was shot down over German territory on August 3, and has since been on the list of missing. Lieut. Mathewson was a member of the class of Arts '17, when he enlisted in the 42nd Battalion, in which two brothers also held commissions. In England he was transferred to the Flying Corps, and was regarded as an exceptionally useful officer, having brought down several of the enemy flying machines.

Corp. W. R. Harkness, Sci. '17.—Reported missing after the battle of Hooge, the whereabouts of Corp. Walter R. Harkness, who went overseas with the 2nd Universities company, are still unknown. Corp. Harkness was a well known student of the Second year in Science, when he enlisted.

Pte. Charles W. Snyder, Arts '18.—Pte. Charles William Snyder, Arts '18, who left Canada with the First Universities Company and went to France to join the P.P.C.L.I., was reported missing after the battle of Hooge in June, and has not since been located. He is the only son of I. P. Snyder, of the Royal Bank of Canada, and spent a number of months on the firing line without receiving injury.

Pte. John M. McLeod, Arts '17.—Reported missing after the battle of Hooge, Pte. John Malcolm McLeod, Arts '17, next of kin at Summerside, P.E.I., has not since been located. He joined the First Universities Company at the conclusion of his sophomore year in Arts, and in due course of time was drafted to the P. P. C. L. I. on the firing line.

Pte. A. J. Rowland Kilgour, Arts '17.—When the First Universities Company was authorized, one of the first to offer themselves for service was Pte. Rowland Kilgour, Arts '17, who had been a member of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C. When he first applied to enlist, Pte. Kilgour was rejected on the ground of insufficient chest measurement. He took a course in gymnasium, and by the time college closed he was able to join the First Universities company. He trained at Niagara and in England, before going to France to join the P.P.C.L.I. After the battle of Hooge, he was reported missing. Miss Florence Kilgour, Arts '17, is a sister.

Pte. John B. McGill, past student.—Pte. John B. McGill, who left Canada with the First Universities company, was in the missing list after Hooge. He is a brother of Lieut. Frank McGill, of the Flying Service.

Pte. Ralph Dougal, Sci. '17.—Although a qualified engineer who might easily have secured a commission in the engineering branch of the army, Pte. Ralph Dougal, Sci. '17, reported wounded and missing, chose to enter the ranks of the 4th Universities company, as a private. Previously he was engaged in coal surveying at Bankhead, Alta., and had been in Mexico for the Guggenheims. He reached the trenches for the first time on June 2, and before many hours was wounded. It was on his way back to the dressing station that all trace of him ended, and all efforts made to get further information have failed. The wounded had to pass through a highly dangerous zone, and many of them did not get through.

Pte. William J. Patterson, Agt. '17.—Pte. William James Patterson, reported wounded and missing, enlisted

in one of the Universities companies, and was reported on the missing list after Hooge. He was educated at the Westmont Academy, and his home is in that city.

Sergt. J. K. Wilson, Sci. '17.—Sergt. J. K. Wilson, a member of the class of Science '17, who went overseas with the 27th Battery, is reported among the missing of the Canadian forces. He was with a battery in which there are a number of other McGill men.

Sapper Eric M. Desbrisay, Sci. '16.—Among the missing after the engagement of the Ypres salient in which the Canadians took part in June was Sapper Eric Merrill Desbrisay, Sci. '16, who was when he enlisted, a prominent member of the student body, and the holder of offices in athletic and other organizations. Sapper Desbrisay enlisted in the month of February, 1915, with a number of other McGill men in the Divisional Signal Company then being formed at Ottawa. He went overseas in the month of May, and in the following August was sent to France. Sapper Desbrisay was known as an efficient soldier, and was due for rep'd promotion. His home is in Vancouver.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Flight Sub-Lt. A. T. N. Cowley, Sci. '10.—Flight Sub-Lieutenant Cowley, a son of A. E. Cowley, Victoria, B.C., was employed on the C. P. R. engineering staff when war broke out. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service in England, and was first reported missing, but the Admiralty afterwards informed Ottawa that he is a prisoner in Germany, the German accounts stating that the British sea-plane in which he was supposed to have been flying was captured off the coast of Flanders.

Capt. H. N. Fraser.—Capt. Hugh N. Fraser, past student, was with General Mercer, when the Germans attacked at Hooge. He was taken prisoner.

Lieut. H. G. Rogers, Past Student.—Lieut. H. G. Rogers, wounded and taken prisoner at Sanctuary Wood, is a son of R. B. Rogers, Peterboro. He was a crack football player at college, and president of the Athletic Association. Before he enlisted at Peterboro, Lieutenant Rogers was in charge of the steel work on the C. P. R. in Western Canada, and was attached to the mounted regiment of which Lieutenant-Col. Baker, M.P., Law '00, was in command. Lieutenant Rogers is 30 years of age, and single. He is an accomplished entertainer, and not long before being taken prisoner helped to conduct a big concert behind the lines.

Lance-Corp. C. C. Palliser.—Lance-Corp. C. C. Palliser, past student, son of Joseph Palliser, K.C., returned from the States to enlist in one of the Universities Companies, P.P.C.L.I. He was wounded at Hooge, and taken prisoner by the Germans.

Pte. S. R. Symonds, Arts '18.—Pte. Spencer R. Symonds, who served on the McGill Daily Staff, while in First Year Arts, was shot killed at Sanctuary Wood, and taken prisoner by the Germans. He was one of the first to volunteer for service in the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., and is one of three brothers serving with the forces.

WOUNDED.

Major T. R. Caldwell.—Major Thomas R. Caldwell, past student, was wounded in May while with the 21st Battalion. He was invalided home to Lanark, Ont., but has returned to the front.

Major S. B. Coristine.—Major Stanley Budden Coristine, past student of McGill and graduate of the Royal Military College, was slightly wounded in June, while with the 42nd Battalion, of which he was junior major.

Major A. H. Gault.—Major A.

Lieut. H. A. Murray, Sci. '15, with the 24th Battalion, has been promoted captain, and Lieut. H. M. Mir, who is now in charge of the trench mortar battery attached to the 24th.

Battery Sergeant Major A. Gibb, Cushing, Sci. '12, who has been with one of the Canadian batteries on the front for several months, has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant.

Gunner E. S. Hoer, past student, is with the 19th Battery, C.F.A.



THIRD WAR SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OPENS WITH LARGE FRESHMAN CLASSES

Military Drill Compulsory for the First Three Years--Changes Made in the Curriculum of the Faculty of Arts--Same System of Athletics to Prevail as Last Year.

The military atmosphere will be in evidence more than ever before at McGill this session, with all her physically fit students of the first three years in uniform as members of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps; with her old campus in daily use as the parade ground for the 6th Universities Company, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, the 199th Irish-Canadian Rangers and various units; the Molen Hall as quarters for the Universities Company; and various other buildings in the neighborhood occupied as headquarters or recruiting stations by various overseas units.

Since the McGill Daily ceased publication last spring there has been a steady stream of students donning khaki to serve with either the British or Canadian forces at the front; in spite of this, however, there is every indication that the enrollment this session will be equally as large as last session through the size of the Freshman classes which are now entering the University for the first time. Some of the more advanced classes have been terribly depleted through enlistment; classes which entered the University with an enrollment of well over 100 are now reduced to fifteen or twenty students.

In this regard the Faculty of Medicine is notably an exception, through the desire of the War Office that medical students continue their studies, with a view to entering the commissioned ranks upon the completion of their courses. It is expected that the registration in Medicine will be fully as large as usual this session, although a number of students of the Faculty have enlisted during the summer. So unprecedented is the demand for medical men that students who have been serving at the front have been recalled to Canada to complete their courses, and a summer course has been in session in order that Fourth Year students may be graduated six months earlier than they would have been in the ordinary course of events.

At the Registrars' Office at five o'clock yesterday the following figures were given out regarding registration to date:

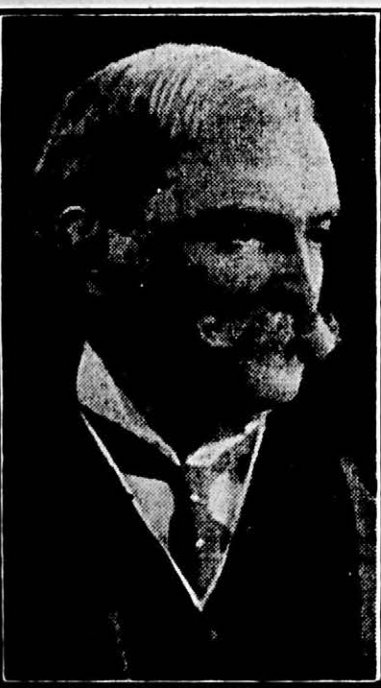
Arts--First year, 150 (partials included); Second year, 71; Third year, 28; Fourth year, 37.

Medicine and Dentistry--First year, 54; Second year, 48; Third year, 34; Fourth year, 34; Fifth year, 4.

Law--First year, 16; Second year, 7; Third year, 8.

Science--First year, 56. Other years not yet available.

After considerable discussion the following resolution was passed by the Board of Governors of McGill University on May 10th, relative to compulsory military training here: "In view of the gravity of the present situation, military training will be compulsory for the duration of the war, and while the University is without a gymnasium during the first two years of his course, for every British male



SIR WILLIAM PETERSON.

In welcoming the students of McGill back to their college work, I think the best motto I can give them for the session we are just entering is that with which I closed my Opening Address yesterday afternoon, "CARRY ON!" We are all using military language now, and that expression is one of several which can be applied to the conditions of civil life."

W. Peterson.

student of the University who is declared physically fit by the Medical Officer."

The following comments were made by members of the board on the reasons for the adoption of this course, and should prove of interest to the undergraduate.

Sir William (Principal) Peterson, when interviewed, said: "So many who have watched the results both physical and educational which have accrued from the experiences of the past two years, can in the least doubt that any education is full and complete which does not take into account and pay attention to the body. When one sees bayonet practice and physical drill as carried on at the Stadium, one realizes that such exercise will benefit a man throughout his life. It is not comparable with particular training such as required for football or running. Particular training lasts a short time only and may be very thorough, sooner or later it is dropped and benefits are lost."

HARRY FERGUSON ILL.
Harry Ferguson, captain of last year's champion basketball team, and a student of Science '17, will be out of college until Christmas owing to illness from which he is slowly recovering.

PRAISE FOR HERB. EVERETT.
Lieut. Edward J. Mooney, of the Mounted Rifles, who returned to Canada a few weeks ago, made special reference to Lieut. Herbert S. Everett, Arts '16, who showed remarkable coolness under fire when he crawled right up to the first line of enemy trenches and reorganized his bombing party, although he risked his life in so doing.

ALLAN G. McLEOD DEAD.
Allan G. McLeod, Sci. '11, and a student in Transportation, is dead, following an illness of four months. Since his graduation he has held the position of train master on the C. P. R. at Havelock. He is survived by his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McLeod, of 812 Shuter St., and two brothers.

A brother, Pte. Archibald McLeod, a graduate in Architecture, was killed in action on February 19 last.

LEITCH

HONORS LIST OF McGILL FOR THE SUMMER LARGE

Conspicuous Gallantry of Grads, and Students Overseas.

D.S.O. AND MILITARY CROSS

Others Receive Military Medal and Mention in Despatches for Services.

The situation in which the Fourth Canadian Division found itself at the battle of Hoge in June, an engagement in which so many McGill men participated and in which not a few laid down their lives, afforded ample scope for the gallantry and resourcefulness of officers and men, qualities which Headquarters was not slow to reward. The majority of the decorations enumerated below were bestowed for services rendered during the battle of Hoge, and it is not improbable that when the awards are made for gallant conduct during the recent fighting in which the Canadians have been engaged on the Somme front, McGill men will figure just as prominently.

Since McGill Daily ceased publication, the following decorations have been bestowed upon McGill graduates, past students, and undergraduates:

COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Lt.-Col. Samuel Hansford McKee, Med. '00, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Flight-Lieutenant (Acting Flight-Commander) Redford Henry Mulock, Sci. '09, Royal Naval Air Service. In recognition of his services as a pilot at Dunkirk. This officer has been constantly employed at Dunkirk, since July, 1915, and has displayed indefatigable zeal and energy. He has on several occasions engaged hostile aeroplanes and seaplanes, and attacked submarines, and has carried out attacks on enemy air stations, and made long-distance reconnaissances.

Major Kenneth Meikle Perry, Arts '06, Sci. '08, 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada. For conspicuous gallantry on several occasions, notably when he commanded the two first lines in an attack. He led his men with great dash through a heavy barrage of fire up to the enemy's line. Here he was wounded in the leg and back, and compelled to retire.

MILITARY CROSS.
Captain (now Major) Hugh Alexander Chisholm, Law '16, 3rd Battalion, C.E.F. For conspicuous gallantry during operations. He pushed rapidly through the enemy first line to his objective, where he consolidated and held his own against counter attacks.

Lieut. John Alfred Cressor, Sci. '14, 60th Battalion, C.E.F. For conspicuous gallantry and resource. He carried out a prolonged reconnaissance under heavy fire and furnished much useful information.

Capt. Herbert Ernest Cumming, Med. '13, Canadian Army Medical Corps. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when carrying out his duties during the heavy bombardment of a battery of artillery by the enemy.

Lieut. George Selkirk Currie, Arts '11, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He assisted his machine-gun, and was of great assistance to his C. O. He had no rest for three days and nights.

Lieut. Duncan Stuart Forbes, Sci. '11, Arch. '15, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (attached machine gun company). For conspicuous gallantry and good work during operations. He showed great skill in placing machine-guns, and constantly kept forward supervising the gun crews, directing ammunition parties, and carrying messages under fire.

Captain William Jonas McAlister, Med. '10, Canadian Army Medical Corps. For gallantry and devotion to duty in attending wounded under very

(Continued on Page 5)

McGILL GRADUATES, PAST STUDENTS AND UNDERGRADS FALL ON FLANDERS FIELDS

Heavy Toll taken from Former McGill Men Serving at the Front with the British and Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France, Macedonia and Mesopotamia Theatres of War



Lieut. George S. Currie.

Lieut. Currie, Arts '11, went overseas with the 2nd Universities Company as an officer. He was previously a lecturer in the Department of Commerce. He did such good work at the Battle of Hoge that he was rewarded with the Military Cross. He is still serving with the P. P. C. L. I.

DR. HARDING MARRIED.

The marriage was solemnized at Wales, Ont., on September 27, of Miss Mae Margaret Manning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Manning and Dr. Ernest S. Harding, Med. '97, of Montreal.

McGILL BATTERY NOW IN ENGLAND IS A CRACK UNIT

Press Praises McGill Unit in Highest Terms.

OFFICERS ALL McGILL MEN.

Final Roster Shows Fine Proportion of Total Are McGill Men.

Not content with raising and equipping the finest Hospital Unit that has been sent to the front in the theatre, McGill went a step farther and made another contribution in the No. 6 (McGill) Overseas Battery Seige Artillery. The Hospital Unit was acknowledged as the most efficient and completely equipped unit that has been sent from any part of the Empire, and in its own sphere the Battery measures up to the same high standard.

Recruited from college men, mostly McGill men, commanded by college graduates and professors, and equipped by McGill University with the assistance of its numerous societies and friends, the unit bears that stamp of quality which accompanies every product of McGill.

The unit was authorized on April 25th, and training and recruiting commenced immediately. The fact that by May 15th, the Battery had its full complement of officers and men is a tribute to the manner in which McGill wholeheartedly entered into the undertaking. At first the Battery trained in both Halifax and Montreal, the part of the Unit at Halifax numbering at that time four officers and fifty men, and taking instruction at the Royal School of Artillery. The balance of the Unit arrived at Halifax on July 15th, and from then until they sailed received special instruction and practice in all branches of seige artillery.

The credit for the organization of this unit should be given to three men, Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, Principal Fraser, of the Presbyterian College of Montreal, and Prof. Cyrus McMillan, of McGill University. The object underlying the formation of this unit was to provide for students an opportunity to use their talent and scientific knowledge in work at the front that was as highly

(Continued on Page 5)

Since McGill Daily suspended publication for the summer months much has happened to the Canadian troops on the firing line in France. They have held their trenches in the face of an intensive enemy artillery fire at St. Eloi, have offered an heroic resistance to the Germans at Hoge and Zillebeke, regaining the ground which they had lost on the deadly Ypres salient; and are now co-operating in the British advance on the Somme front. Their losses have been severe, and as there are McGill men in practically every unit which has taken part in the fighting, the casualties suffered by graduates, undergraduates and past students have been by no means light. Especially was this the case in the fighting on the Ypres salient early in June, when the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles formed part of the troops which stood up against the German onslaught and fought to the last man. Both of these units contained a large number of McGill men, many of whom have been listed as killed in action, missing or wounded. It is estimated that the losses suffered by McGill since the session of 1915-16 was concluded have totalled as follows: Killed in action, 42; died of wounds, 12; died, 2; missing, believed killed, 3; missing, 11; prisoners of war, 4; wounded, 78; injured, 2; ill, 2.

In the fighting in Macedonia and in Mesopotamia as well, McGill men have been engaged, as a survey of the following casualties will reveal:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lt. Col. G. H. Baker, Law '00. Lt.-Col. G. H. Baker, killed in action in June was a member of the House of Commons for Bromo County. He was born on November 4, 1877, at Sweet's Berg, Que., the son of Senator George B. Baker, of United Empire Loyalist descent. He was educated at Bishop's College School, Berthier Grammar School and McGill. Immediately afterwards called to the bar he practised first at Sweet's Berg with his father, and since 1907 in Montreal. He was a member of the firm of Chauvin, Baker and Walter. He was elected to the House of Commons as Conservative member for Bromo in the general elections of September 21, 1911, defeating the Hon. Sydney Fisher.

He is the first Canadian M. P. to be killed in action. In 1904 he became major commanding a Squadron 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, and in 1914 became lieutenant-colonel. In 1915 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Mounted Corps for overseas service.

Lt.-Col. R. P. Campbell, Arts '97, Med. '01. When a shell struck the advanced aid post in which he was engaged in dressing the wounds of some seriously injured soldiers, Lt.-Col. Roland Playfair Campbell was killed in the September offensive on the Somme front. Dr. Roland Playfair Campbell was born in Montreal in 1876, son of the late Rev. Prof. John Campbell. He attended the Montreal High School, in 1890 and 1891, and in 1897 graduated in Arts at McGill, with honors. Four years later he received his degree of M.D., C.M., from the same university with honors in aggregate in all subjects.

He immediately entered the Montreal General Hospital as an interne and remained for two years. In 1903 he proceeded to Germany and studied under Mikulicz, acting as one of his assistants. Returning to Montreal he received the appointment as medical superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital in 1904. He filled this position with credit for two years. In 1906, Dr. Campbell was made a surgeon to the out-patient department of the Montreal General Hospital, and started to practise in Montreal. When the Genito-Urinary Service was created at the hospital, Dr. R. P. Campbell was chosen as surgeon-in-charge, and continued in active charge until he left for the front. He has acted as pathologist to the hospital on several occasions.

Dr. Campbell has been in military life since 1904. When the war commenced he was in command of No. 5 Field Ambulance and although in bed at the time, he volunteered immediately to go to Valcartier with his whole unit. Within a few weeks he was in Valcartier with most of his field ambulances. A re-arrangement occurred and he went to England in September, 1914, with the First Canadian Division, C. E. F., attached to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital. Later he returned to Canada to command No. VI Field Ambulance, C. E. F., which unit left Montreal in May, 1915.

In July, he proceeded to France and had been in Flanders continuously. Major G. E. Vansittart, Sci. '06.—Major George Edward Vansittart was graduated from R. M. C. before he entered McGill. He was the son of the late John Pennefather Vansittart, of India, and was born at Musorie, in 1884. He went overseas with the artillery of the Second Canadian Division and was killed in action on May 14. A short time previously he was mentioned in despatches for distinguished conduct.

Major F. P. Buchanan, Sci. '00. Major Fitz-Herbert P. Buchanan, killed in action on June 28, was a member of a Montreal Highland battalion, and went overseas in September, 1914. He was the second son of the late Wentworth J. Buchanan, of Montreal and Mrs. Buchanan, now of Knowlton, Que. He was in his forty-third year. After graduation from McGill, he was employed in mines in Cornwall, England, and latterly in British Columbia. For three years he was also employed by the C. P. R. as a draughtsman and bridge inspector, and left that company to associate himself with the Stock Exchange and building operations.

Lieut. A. P. Beaudry, Past Student.—So anxious was he to get to the firing line that Lieut. Abel P. Beaudry, killed in action in September, relinquished his rank of Captain in the 41st Battalion and went to France as a Lieutenant. He was a graduate of Mount St. Louis College, and a son of Mrs. Victor Beaudry, of 25 Sherbrooke street west.

Lieut. A. Bennet.—Lieut. A. Bennet, past student, of the Leicestershires, killed on July 14, aged 22, was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bennet, of 43 Knight Drive, Leicester. After studying at McGill, he was engaged on the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg. He enlisted and crossed with

Capt. B. St. G. French, Arts '12.—

(Continued on Page 3)



LIEUT. HOMER L. MATHESON.

Lieut. Matheson, a McGill graduate, was reported missing, believed killed, when he fell at the head of his sniping party in a German trench in the early stages of the Somme offensive.

levelle, Ont., June 18th, 1889. After attending the High School there, he entered McGill, and was an honor graduate in Arts in 1909. He graduated in Medicine in 1914 and for two years was house surgeon and physician at the Montreal General Hospital. After assisting at the mobilizing of the Montenegro camp at Three Rivers, he joined an ambulance unit leaving Montreal on February 29th last. After a brief stay at Brametot Camp, he went to the front and was at once in the firing line. A great part of the time he was under fire during his six weeks in Belgium before he received his death wound at an advanced dressing station in one of the most dangerous points along the Canadian line.

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Capt. B. St. G. French, Arts '12.—

(Continued on Page 3)

AN APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

Montreal, October 1st, 1916.

"McGill Daily" is about to enter upon the sixth year of its existence with the prospect of facing perhaps the most acute situation with regard to news-gathering which the paper has ever experienced. Through increased enlistment for active service and through still further demands upon the time of the students remaining in attendance at the University who might otherwise be volunteer workers, our Editorial Staff will of necessity be of less strength than in normal years. The temporary discontinuance of intercollegiate competition in athletics, and the curtailments of student activities consequent upon the direction of attention towards military drill, will close to us many of the news channels which have been our chief sources of "copy" in the past. Notwithstanding this, we have determined not to alter the frequency of publication nor the size of the newspaper in order that McGill Daily may be enabled to retain its place as the only daily college newspaper in Canada and as one of the few such newspapers in America.

For the reasons already enumerated we invite your co-operation during the session which is about to be opened with the request that all available news material having a connection with McGill University be forwarded to the Editorial Department, McGill Daily, 328 Sherbrooke St., West, Montreal.

News of members of the teaching staff, graduates, undergraduates' organizations, McGill men at the front or in training will all be appreciated, together with original articles of timely interest, results of experimental study, etc., etc.

McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published Every Day Except Sunday by
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F. J. Kelly, B.A., '17, Editor-in-Chief.
J. E. McLeod, Managing Editor.
F. W. Almond, M.A., '18, Circulation Manager.

News Board and Staff to be Appointed.

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THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

To the students returning to McGill and to those who are entering her doors for the first time the military aspect of the activities of the students should prove a source of thought and inspiration. The prominent part that McGill has played in the struggle of the Empire is well known and the adoption of compulsory military service is another step along the same lines. McGill it will be remembered was the first University to fully equip and offer the services of a large part of her large and efficient Medical faculty in the form of a hospital unit and then decided to go even further and offer a combatant force, represented by the No. 6 (McGill) Overseas Battery Siege Artillery, which after training at Montreal and Halifax sailed for England and is there at present completing its course of instruction.

The fact that each of the students of the first three years in every faculty will be required to devote only two hours a week to training leaves it that it will not interfere with studies to any practical extent and moreover the drill will not develop into what might be termed the "drudgery" that to some degree marked the work of the past two years when attendance every night was enacted. Many students who were not in favour of compulsory physical training will not, we expect, object to the new order of things, in as much as the military training provides one with an education which can be turned to account at the present time and a knowledge that will be useful in the future. It provides as well a means of light physical exercise that is indispensable to the man who studies day in and day out.

McGill's record in the present war is one of which every student and graduate can be proud, and the new arrangement will be an incentive to even greater things. The long list of names comprising the Roll of Honour printed in this issue testifies in an unmistakable manner to the spirit with which McGill men have answered the call; and there is no doubt whatever that the University will continue to contribute men for both the combatant and hospital units as long as they are required. It is moreover the duty of every subject in the Empire to do all in his power along military lines and the opportunity to combine study and the acquisition of military science is one of which the students should be eager to avail themselves.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Of all college activities, the college newspaper is possibly the one which brings those engaged in it into closest touch with all classes of the University community and the one which professes the greatest value to the student in after life. While the reporter on such a newspaper as the McGill Daily may not notice the progress which he is making, he will find that after a few weeks' experience he is able to write readable English, and that is perhaps one of the things which many students graduating from our universities seem to lack. The ability to write an interesting and readable account of some happening is an acquisition that will be useful to a man no matter what profession he intends to follow. At McGill this costs absolutely nothing to learn and in fact seekers after such knowledge are more than welcome. McGill publishes the only college daily newspaper in Canada and as it is edited entirely by members of the student body all who can devote a few hours a week to the work should do so. An earnest appeal is made to University students who are at all interested in newspaper work to call around at the Daily office in the Union where there is always some member of the editorial staff in attendance. It is not necessary that applicants should have had any previous experience in journalism, the only requisite being a cheerful desire to do a couple of hours work each week.

R. V. C. STUDENTS, ATTENTION.

As we meet each other again at the beginning of the session there is still one undercurrent of thought and emotion that is present in everybody's mind—the war. There are indeed few of us whose male kith and kin are not doing their bit at the front, and we also feel from the bottom of our hearts that we must and will strain every nerve and devote every faculty to help on the cause. Too often we say to ourselves, "if only I were a man." But though WE ARE NOT MEN, our responsibilities are just as heavy as theirs, and we are not slackers. We knit a little and we work for the Red Cross spasmodically, but so far we have not as a whole College made any real united efforts. Let us be brave and face the thing squarely as our brothers are doing. Let us be willing to deny ourselves and work really. No effort we can make can compare with what our men are sacrificing.

Nothing has, of course, been decided upon yet, but there is a general feeling that we might this year, curtail some of our other social activities and devote the time, energy and money thus set free, to help on the common cause.

There will be further notices about this question when we get into working order. In the meantime it is hoped that every R. V. C. student will think it over and make up her mind to help in every way she can.

THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

Between 1900-1913 wages increased on the average 42 per cent; retail prices 28 per cent, and rents 62 per cent.

Proportionately to the value of the finished product (in the manufacturing industries) the wages bill has been decreasing. In 1900 it was 23.5 per cent of the product, in 1910, 20.6 per cent.

A weekly family budget which would have cost 6.97 in 1900, cost \$9.63 in 1913.

House rents for the great mass of the people have increased 60 or 70 per cent.

The number of families living in one room has increased 74 per cent 1901, 62 per cent of the population of Canada was rural, in 1911, 55 per cent.

Eighty per cent of all farm lands (in Saskatchewan) are mortgaged. The price of electric lighting to the consumer in Canada may be said to be

down by nearly one-half since 1900. The reduction in electric light charges has accompanied the growth of public ownership—Square Deal.

PIN, FRASER TO BE INDUCTED TO-NIGHT.

The Rev. Prof. Fraser will be inducted into the principality of the Presbyterian College by the Presbytery of Montreal at the opening exercises of the Presbyterian College to be held in the David Morrice Hall, 67 McTavish street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Prof. Jordan, Queen's Theological College, will give the induction address after which Pin. Fraser will deliver his inaugural address on "The Denominational College and Catholicity."

Lieut. E. R. Pease, '08, wounded in June, has been promoted to a captaincy in the 42nd Battalion.

THE GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

The Hague, Holland.—On the 21st of July this year the national holiday of the Belgians was celebrated, as it was last year, only this time it was a definite demonstration against the German rule in Belgium. The day before small leaflets appeared in the shop windows saying that the shop would be closed next day owing to the national holiday. At noon soldiers and German police called at every shop and business place, ordering the leaflets to be removed, and at the same time intimating that anyone who closed his shop on the 21st, would commit an offense and would be dealt with accordingly by the German authorities. The leaflets were removed and the governor was doubtless satisfied with himself. Yet on the following day there was scarcely one shop open in Belgium, and more especially in Brussels.

Early in the morning the whole of that city was on its way to neighboring excursion places, every one wearing Belgian colors in the buttonholes. In spite of this having likewise been prohibited, the women with broad Belgian ribbons for waist belts, and even the children dressed in their Sunday clothes had small Belgian and French flags, which they carried through the streets under their clothes, well hidden from the eyes of the German soldiers. The whole population had been secretly preparing for this silent demonstration for two or three weeks and gave vent to their feelings quite unconsciously. The Germans have done much to strengthen Belgian national unity. People who quarreled with each other on minor questions of education and religion for years now find that they are one in their feelings for the invader, and they smiled happily at each other as, early in the morning, they moved out of the city where they were not allowed to celebrate the day.

The German governor issued placards the same morning stating that any demonstration or marching in the streets, and any decoration with flags was strictly forbidden on July 21, the statement concluding with the warning that the war was still going on, which the Belgians in Brussels seemed to have forgotten. In the evening paper, the *Bruxellois*, a notice to this effect was also published, but all this had absolutely no result. Everybody closed their shops and early in the morning, *heure allemande*—because they distinguish even the time—the streets were crowded with the outgoing population. Only two of the largest marching bands in Brussels, but even there the waiters refused to serve anyone after 10 o'clock. The Palace hotel was the only place where one could get a square meal at lunch time and in the evening. During the whole day an immense silence hung over the entire city, even in the outskirts of Brussels, although as a rule these places are very noisy.

All along the Avenue de Tervuren, which leads to the beautiful park, thousands of excursionists were sitting discussing events, and as I walked along I could see that whenever a soldier passed, they suddenly became silent. Small groups were standing before the governor's placards, they read it, looked at each other, understood each other, and then walked off without a word, giving place to others.

The whole day, too, one felt as if great demonstrations silent but equally earnest were in progress. The subdued mass of people seemed to have revolted. Even the little boys who were playing soldier with paper caps, and wooden rifles on their shoulders, marching in a Prussian military fashion and shouting the German words of command learnt from the Germans, seemed to express the will and power of this suppressed yet rebellious nation. I saw an old German soldier walking up to one of these little boys and ask the commander what regiment they belonged to or something of the kind. The little leader of the half dozen boys with a sash, castile steel answered: "Nous marchons sur Paris, monsieur." Everybody laughed and even the serious German soldier tapped the little boy on the shoulder.

In the evening the masses returned to the city, the men even on this hot day wore black suits and tall hats, the women, without exception, wore in black with immense bouquets of flowers in their hands. On the great squares soldiers lined the entrance in order to stop any gathering: hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets. They were not allowed to stop off the sidewalks, at every 10 yards a soldier stood with fixed bayonet on his rifle, whilst a battery of artillery moved along the main roads and across the square towards the Gare du Nord, as a kind of counter demonstration on the part of the governor of Brussels. Towards evening one of the entrances of the "Palace du Bruckerey" was opened and thousands thronged towards the "Anspach" column where 300 soldiers were sitting or standing on the steps. Some one shouted to the people and others, whispered the command all along the boulevards "à la place des martyrs." In a few minutes thousands and thousands were on their way to the statue of the martyrs of the revolution against the Dutch, and a most touching scene followed. The women, with all their flowers, threw these bouquets to the statue of the statue, numbers handed them over to others who were standing nearer, and in an hour the whole monument was covered with beautiful flowers, for everybody wanted to participate in this touching act. At 11 at night they were still there.

IN MEMORY OF NIGGER—MASCOT OF THE UNIVERSITIES COMPANY.

(Killed while on a route march, Sept., 1916.)

He was only a small, black-haired doggie—

Just what his breed no one knew— But his coat hid the heart of a soldier.

And his little sharp bark rang true.

On every parade he was present.

And facing his men he would sit. At attention! with not a hair moving; A soldier—just doing his bit.

Eut swift as the words: Quick March! echoed,

Straight to our van he would dart, And lead the advance at a gambol, Barking with all his proud heart.

Death came not to him in the battle From snip, or gas-cloud, or shell. But he died all the same as a hero For doing his duty he fell.

Corporal Nigger, the Varsity's Mascot,

Faithful and loving and gay, We leave you alone in your slumber, But we carry your memory away.

STELLA M. BAINBRIDGE.

CONVICTS AS STUDENTS.

LANSING, Kan.—Unusual commencement exercises were held recently at the Kansas penitentiary in this city. It was the first time such commencement exercises have ever been held within prison walls in this country, it is said, probably not anywhere in the world. Thirty-one inmates of the big prison became graduates of the Kansas Agricultural College and received the same diplomas from the college that the boys and girls had received at Manhattan a week previous.

For many years a night school has been conducted at the prison for those who cared to devote their evenings to actual study work. The prison officials have tried to get every man in the prison to take up this class work, and a considerable number are doing it. They must maintain good disciplinary records during working hours and are then allowed some hours of liberty for study in the library or in the actual class work.

Two years ago the agricultural college offered to supply the prisoners with the complete home correspondence courses, which it maintained for students unable to spend the time actually in residence at the college. These courses are similar to the correspondence schools and the extension work offered by all of the larger colleges in the country.

More than 100 men availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the college. The courses are given free, and, in addition, the college sent to the prison, at frequent intervals, the regular college instructors to give lectures on the various subjects and special demonstrations in carpentry, blacksmithing, agricultural and motor engineering. They have done practically the same work that would have been required of them had they been students at the agricultural college in these courses. Wherever possible these men were given practical training in the power plant and on the farm of the prison.

An interesting feature of the work is that not a single man wanted to take up mining engineering. The state operates one of the largest coal mines in Kansas at the prison. The coal is used to supply all the state institutions. Every man sent to prison who is able to do so must do his period of work in the prison mine. All of the 31 graduates had worked in the mine, but not one cared to continue it.

Some of those who completed their course will not be released from prison for several years. They are planning to take up other courses next fall. Some of those who were graduated will be released in a few months, and the state has found jobs for them.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by a former convict. He was Tom Brophy, at one time regarded as one of the "bad men" of the prison, as he had more black marks against his record than any other inmate. Since being released, Brophy has "made good," and he came back to preach "honor" among the convicts.

MEDALS AND BADGES.

The silver badge designed to be issued to officers and men of the British, Indian and overseas forces, who have served at home or abroad since the 4th of August, 1914, adds to the many medals and badges which the world already possesses for service in peace and war. The history of the medal marches back into antiquity with the history of the coin. For many centuries, it has been a recognized means of commemorating important events, and yet the custom of using medals to do honor to those who have rendered service to their country in time of war is comparatively modern.

Those who would extend the custom as far back as possible, find evidence of the use of medals amongst the Romans, and it is maintained by some that the circular ornaments in the centre of the Roman Standards were medals. Evidence, however, piles up against the theory, and the standards which may be seen on the column of Trajan display a boss and not a medal as their central ornament. There is some evidence, it is true, that the Chinese, who forestalled the west in most things, forestalled it here also, and that during the Han dynasty, in the first Century A.D., medals were struck for war service; but, as far as the west is concerned, the history of the war medal does not extend further back than the sixteenth century. It is generally taken, although positive proof is lacking, that the first medals to be issued for war service in England were the famous "Arms in Medals" of Queen Elizabeth. The earliest general type is the "Ark in Flood" medal by reason of the fact that the reverse side showed an ark on waves with the rays of the sun striking through on to troubled waters. This medal was struck in 1588, and a little later another one was produced which was fashioned in gold, silver and copper. The obverse of this second medal bore a full face bust of Queen Elizabeth, and the reverse showed an island, around which was the inscription "The Island of Great Britain." The medal was struck in 1650. It was the first medal, as far as is known, to be issued to all ranks alike, from the humblest soldier to the commander-in-chief. There were two issues of the medal, but on the obverse of both of them was a left profile bust of Oliver Cromwell, with a battle raging in the distance. It was no choice of Cromwell's that his likeness appeared on the medal. Indeed, he did most roundly object to any such portrayal. In a letter addressed to the "Committee of the army in London" he urges that his likeness should not appear on the medal; that one side should show the Parliament and the other the army, and he adds: "Wherefore, if I may beg it as a favour from you, I most earnestly beseech you, if I may do it without offense, that it may be so. And if you think not fit to have it as I offer, you may: after it as you see cause; only I do think I

may truly say it will be very thankfully acknowledged by me, if you will spare the having my effigies in it." Parliament, however, would not hear of it, and, as has been said, the "Protectors' Effigies" is made the prominent feature on the obverse of both medals. The army is there, it is true, but it is only a background and "the effigy's the thing."

Once past the time of Cromwell the war medal begins to spread itself out in all directions. In the latter part of the seventeenth century the most famous medals, perhaps, were the "fire ship" medals, medals conferred on those who had done notable service in the all-important work of those days of destroying the enemies' vessels by the use of fire ships. In the "fighting instructions," issued on the 20th of April, 1665, by James, Duke of York, the lord high admiral, after recounting the rewards for ordinary ships, it was declared that if the ship fired was a flagship, then "ye Recompense in money shall be doubled to each man performing it, and ye medall to ye Commander shall be shewn as shall particularly express ye Eminency of ye Service, and his and ye, other officers preference shall be suitable to ye merit of it." And so the custom of conferring medals has continued to develop, and each succeeding century has seen wider distributions than ever before, not only in the United Kingdom, of course, but in many other countries. The collector of medals, indeed, has almost as large a field to draw upon as the collector of coins.

WIDER ASPECT OF THE DRIVE.

Some of the wider aspects of the British and French offensive on the Somme are dealt with in a recent dispatch from the special correspondent of the British press with the French armies, showing the attack was but a part of a wider scheme carried out in co-operation with the Russians and Italians.

The main pivot of the battle of the Marne, he says, was the defense of Nancy. The issue of the whole battle depended on the French holding their ground in their positions round the Grand Couronne. The main pivot of the present battle, which is being fought on a vastly larger scale on the French-British-Italian and Russian fronts, is to be found on the left or western wing. The main object of our armies and those of the French is to hold so great a force of the enemy as to make the operations of our allies in the centre and on the right irresistible.

To-day the Germans have on the western front 121 infantry divisions and one cavalry division, while of these no fewer than 59 are active divisions; that is to say, the French and British have in front of them nearly two-thirds of the German army in the field, and many of these troops are the pick of the enemy's available forces. On the eastern front the German forces consist of 53 infantry divisions and 10 cavalry divisions and of these only 18 are active divisions. To this force must be added the Austro-Hungarian troops, which are certainly inferior in fighting value. They consist of 47 infantry divisions and 11 cavalry divisions.

The effective pressure of the British and French combined armies against the German forces in the west is proved by the difficulty and hesitation with which the enemy has attempted to re-enforce his eastern front against the great Russian offensive. At the moment of the first shock on the east he ventured to withdraw four divisions and since that time he has sent a single division, the one hundred and twenty-first from the west to the east. This division was withdrawn from the Somme, where it had lost 3,500 men in prisoners alone, and a large quantity of artillery.

As things are at present the Germans cannot spare a single man from this front. Verdun and the Somme each of them require the presence of 20 German divisions in the first line, and it is clear that the steady methodical advance of the French and British will necessitate the maintenance of every man available on this front. M. Briand's belief of the unity of front has been fully realized. On March 27 last he laid down at the Conference of Paris the following basis on which the Allies must conduct the war against the central empires: "A single cause, served by a single army fighting on a single front against a single enemy, under one single control."

To-day it is possible to regard all fields of operation as forming part of a single whole. Germany did her utmost to anticipate and prevent the co-operation of the Allies by her wild assault on Verdun. At Verdun France held and defeated the German plan, with the result that M. Briand's system is beginning to prove slowly and surely that it must be successful. Not only have the French held, and, indeed, gained ground at Verdun, but in co-operation with the British, they have pushed back the Germans. The Russians and Italians have made the most of the opportunities of the situation, and their courage and brilliant generalship have brought about a decisive advance. French the disabled victors. Wherever the effort of France, and that admirable co-ordination of the allied armies, so largely due to the genius of M. Briand, will be realized and appreciated by all those who have fought on the side of civilization.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

Amidst the patriotic enthusiasm in the early days of the war, many business men, as an inducement to recruiting, announced that such of their employees who joined the colors would be assured of a restoration to their positions on their return from the war. The time has arrived when the promise thus made is to be remembered, and we trust, honored. Already a large number of soldiers are returning in a more or less disabled condition. Where a man has been entirely disabled he, of course, cannot upon his former employer for the redemption of the promise. The Pension Fund and the Patriotic Fund must deal with such a case. But there will be many cases in which the disability, while sufficient to disqualify the men from further military service, will leave them in a condition to be useful. It is much to be desired that in such cases the men may be able to return to the service of their former employers, rather than that they be left to seek places elsewhere. Some change in the character of the work to be assigned to them may be necessary in the rate of salary or wages, owing to diminished efficiency. But an earnest effort to give the soldier his old place, or some other place in the same establishment, would do much to make him comfortable. One who has long been engaged in one establishment may have a justifiable pride in his connection and desire to maintain it. Work elsewhere, if it be found, will not be quite the same as in the old place.—Journal of Commerce.

Second-Lieut. W. S. Lighthall, Arts '17, formerly secretary of the Arts Undergraduate Society, is at his home in Westmount, invalided from Mesopotamia. Second Lieut. Lighthall enlisted originally in the Royal Canadian Dragoons and after several months service in France, was transferred to a British battalion.

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173 ST. JAMES STREET

THE HUN AND DEVASTATION.

A total of 753 communes or townships have been partially or totally destroyed through military operations in France since the beginning of the war, according to statistics gathered by the Ministry of the Interior and published July 1st. These communes are distributed over eleven of the departments of France, including those in Ardennes still occupied wholly by the Germans, who are in possession of 2,554 towns of the total 36,247 in all France, or seven per cent.

Houses to the number of 16,669 have been destroyed and 29,594 partially destroyed in these communes. In 148 communes the proportion of houses destroyed exceeds 50 per cent, while it is 80 per cent, in 74 towns and less than 50 per cent in the remainder.

Public buildings destroyed in 428 communes were 331 churches, 379 schools, 221 town halls, 300 other public buildings of various sorts, and 60 bridges. Of these buildings 56 had been classed as historic monuments, including the Town Hall of Arras and the cathedral and Town Hall of Rheims. Three hundred and thirty factories which supported 57,000 persons were destroyed.

BRITISH TELEPHONE OPERATORS COMMEMORATED IN POST OFFICE REPORT.

A special cable dispatch from London, England, states that the bravery of telephone girls during zeppelin raids and the Irish Rebellion, which they helped to quell, featured the annual report of the post office department made public this week.

"When the zeppelins have been anticipated, sometimes when they have been going on," says the report, "the women have come out of their homes to their work—even when bombs were dropping. They have played an important part in the scheme of air-raid warnings and have set a very good example to the whole country."

GREAT FOREST FIRES OF HISTORY.

The Northern Ontario forest fire of July 29th last takes rank as the third most serious fire catastrophe in the history of this continent. The Hinkley fire in Minnesota, 1894, was responsible for 418 lives and the burning of over 160,000 acres. The famous Peshtigo fire in Wisconsin, 1871, killed 1,500 and devastated 1,200,000 acres of timber. In 1825 occurred the Miramichi, and damage of 3,000,000 acres of forest. The Clay Belt fire in Ontario, with 262 lives lost and 800,000 acres fire-swept takes its place with the great disasters of history. The Peoripue fire in 1911 killed 84 persons.

It is noteworthy that Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maine and New Brunswick have taken comprehensive measures to prevent further disasters by organizing their forest patrol systems on modern lines, building trails, look-out towers, telephones, etc., as well as carefully supervising settlers' clearing fires, one of the worst sources of danger. Ontario, which has given the continent its two most recent fire catastrophes has made no such move to improve her forest guarding system.

Lieut. W. N. Gilmour, M.D., '19, medical officer to one of the Royal Scots battalions now engaged on the Somme front, has been promoted to the rank of captain and given special mention for the work which he has done. Capt. Gilmour enlisted in Australia when war was declared, served as a trooper in Botha's cavalry in the West African campaign and then went to England and took out a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

MCGILL GRADUATES, PAST STUDENTS AND UNDER GRADS.

(Continued from Page 1)

the first Canadian Contingent. He received a commission in the Leicestershires in December, 1914, and obtained his second star in the following February. He was at the front from August, 1915, until March 11 last, when he was wounded. He joined his regiment on July 13, the day before he was killed.

Lieut. A. H. Bostock, Sci. '15.—Lieut. A. Hewitt Bostock, Canadian Mounted Rifles, killed in action on July 26, was the eldest son of the Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Monte Creek, B.C. He was 23 years of age and was educated at Hillside, Godalming, and Charterhouse, whence he proceeded to the Royal Military College at Kingston and later to McGill. In October, 1914, Lieut. Bostock went to England with Lord Strathcona's Horse as machine gun officer and in May of the following year crossed to the French front. A few weeks before his death he was transferred to the Mounted Rifles. In June he was mentioned in despatches.

Lieut. H. D. Brown.—Lieut. H. D. Dziel Brown, past student, machine gun officer of the 80th Battalion, was killed in action on July 10. He was the son of the late Dr. A. A. Brown, M.D., '72, and was general purchasing agent of the Northern Electric Co. when he enlisted.

Lieut. C. M. Cameron, Sci. '15.—Lieut. Charles Munis Cameron, Sci. '15, serving with the Royal Engineers, was killed in action on June 12. He enlisted in the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., and left here as a corporal, later being transferred to the Royal Engineers. He was 23 years old and belonged to Sydney, C.B. He was a nephew of Miss S. E. Cameron, Arts '95, vice-warden of the Royal Victoria College.

Lieut. H. R. M. Christie, Sci. '08.—Recent advances at the University tell of the death in action of Lieut. H. R. M. Christie, a member of the class of Science '08, who fell at the head of his platoon in the fighting on the Somme front on July 17. Lieut. Christie was attached to the 4th Scottish Rifles of the British Expeditionary Force.

Lieut. Herbert Bethune Daw, Arts '09.—Lieut. Herbert Bethune Daw, Arts '09, was killed in action in the fighting about St. Eloi, on April 28th. He was 28 years of age and the first member of a patriotic family to make the supreme sacrifice. Besides his father, Capt. (Rev. Canon) Daw, Hamilton, Chaplain, 120th Battalion, C.E.F., these brothers are serving with overseas units. Lieut. Daw was a practicing barrister at Hamilton, Ont. He enlisted with the 58th Battalion, C. E. F., and was only on the firing line a short time before being killed. He was called to the bar at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

A brother officer wrote of his death as follows: "Two officers were inspecting the trenches and as they passed it was necessary for him to step up into the firing step. As he did so his head reached above the top of the trench and a German sniper who was watching his opportunity shot at him, the bullet entering his forehead. The same afternoon his burial took place. I attended the funeral and his body was placed beside his faithful and departed comrade (Trot) Leckie. They both rest near an old French chateau."

Lt. Arthur E. Goodeve, Sci. '17.—When he enlisted in the 2nd Universities Company, Lieut. A. E. Goodeve was in Second Year Science and a sergeant in the C. O. T. C. He was killed in action in the Somme offensive last month, a lieutenant in the P.P.C.L.I., having won his commission in the field. Lt. Goodeve was 22 years of age, the son of A. S. Goodeve, Ottawa, and has two brothers and a sister on active service.

Lieut. C. M. Horsey, Sci. '15.—Lieut. Clifton M. Horsey, Sci. '15, was killed in action on April 24 last. Lieut. Horsey, who was a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, was taking a course in engineering at McGill when he enlisted with the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada. He was dangerously wounded at Festubert in May, 1915, and was out of action for three months, recovering from his wounds at his home in London, England. Lieut. Horsey and Lieut. H. H. Horsey, London, Manager of the Dominion Bank. While convalescent from his earlier casualty, Lieut. Horsey was recognized by the War Office as Sir Robert Borden and R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., and had a long chat with them.

Lt. F. G. Hughes, Arts '12.—Lieut. Frederick Gordon Hughes, Arts '12, who left Canada with the Second Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., and afterwards secured a commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed in action on June 24th. He was prominent in student activities at McGill and successfully sporting and dramatic editor of McGill Daily. He was a son of Rev. S. J. Hughes, St. John's, Que.

Lieut. A. N. King, Arts '11.—Lt. A. Nelson King, Royal Field Artillery, killed in action in April, was the eldest son of the late Alfred Nelson, C.B. He was too young to enter the Royal Navy. He was born in 1889 at Morayville, and, after being educated at the High School, Victoria, and at McGill, went to Trinity College, Oxford, as the Rhodes scholar from his Province in 1912. At the beginning of the war he joined King Edward's Horse as a trooper, but soon obtained a commission in the Royal Field Artillery.

Lt. N. McL. Macdonald, Sci. '14.—While gallantly leading his platoon against the Germans on May 15, Lieut. Norman Macdonald fell mortally wounded. He attended Sutton Academy and Trinity College School, Port Hope, before coming to McGill. He was with the 5th C. M. R. and in his 26th year. His father is Dr. R. T. Macdonald, M.D. '81, Sutton, Que.

Lieut. Ian MacNaughton, Law '17.—Lieut. Ian R. MacNaughton, killed in action on April 26, was twenty-two years of age, and had always shown a love for military life. He was too young to enter the Royal Military College at Kingston when he reached his matriculation standard, so went to McGill for two years, entering the Faculty of Arts with a scholarship in 1909. At the end of

his second year he led his class in every subject, having rare scholarly attainments; and then he went to the Military College at Kingston and studied for three years, graduating in 1914. He went to Paris that summer, and was in the French capital when the war broke out. He crossed to England, and tried to enlist, but as he was already a subaltern of the 5th Royal Highlanders, he had to return to Montreal, where he entered upon a course in law. The congestion in transportation delayed his return until after the first contingent had left for England, but Lieut. MacNaughton went in to the 42nd Highlanders until January, 1915, acting as musketry instructor. He soon transferred to another Battalion, and went overseas in May, 1915. His father is Prof. John MacNaughton.

Lieut. J. C. Morrow, Sci. '15.—Lieut. J. Curzon Morrow secured a commission in the 13th Battalion when the First Canadian Division was formed. After being wounded at St. Julien, he transferred to the 3rd Field Company, Canadian Engineers, and was killed in action last in April. His home was in Halifax.

Lieut. G. N. Otty, Sci. '07.—Lieut. G. N. Otty, enlisted with a Mounted Rifles unit formed in the spring of 1915. He fell at the battle of Hooge early in June, 1916.

Lieut. C. A. Pope, Law '05.—Lieut. Charles A. Pope, one of the officers of the First Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I., was killed in action on May 7. He had been in the trenches for nearly a year. Before he enlisted he was an officer in "A" Company, McGill C. O. T. C. He was the youngest of three sons, all on active service.

Lieut. H. Elliot Scott, Arts '14, Law '16.—Recently killed in action on September 15, Lieut. H. Elliot Scott, of the 24th Victoria Rifles of Canada, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scott, Montreal. He left Third Year Law to take out a commission in the Army Service Corps, went to the front with that branch of the service, and later transferred to the 24th Battalion. He was previously wounded.

Lieut. L. De K. Stephens, Law '05.—After the declaration of war, Lieut. Lawrence de Kalis Stephens, Arts '01, Law '05, joined the 5th Royal Highlanders, and after qualifying for a commission, went overseas with the 42nd Battalion. He was the son of S. Sheldon Stephens, 221 Drummond street, and a partner in the legal firm of Weldon and Stephens, Montreal. He was killed in action on June 6.

Lt. J. E. Sutherland, Arts '17.—Lieut. John Elliot Sutherland, Arts '17, served for a number of months in the First Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I., before securing a commission. He was then transferred to the 58th Battalion, and on July 29 was killed in action, shot through the heart. He was the only son of James Sutherland, Montreal, and was 21 years of age.

Lt. Thomas L. Tracy, Sci. '15.—After graduating in Mining Engineering last year, Lieut. Tracy immediately enlisted at Ottawa, and later was transferred to the Second Canadian Pioneer Battalion, being killed in action last month. His home was in London, Ont.

Lieut. K. Turnbull, Sci. '08.—Instantly killed on August 19, by shell-fire, Lieut. Kenneth Turnbull, Sci. '08, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Turnbull, 327 Peel street, and assistant manager of the Paton Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke, was burned behind the lines. He was serving with the 73rd Battalion, and had only been in France a short time.

Lieut. H. W. Vallance.—Lieut. H. Walter Vallance, past student, went overseas with a Hamilton battalion, and was killed in action in the early June fighting. He was a civil engineer by profession, and 25 years of age, the son of the late William Vallance, Hamilton. Three of his brothers are in khaki.

Lieut. A. A. Wanklyn, Law '15.—Lt. A. A. Wanklyn, of the P.P.C.L.I., was killed in the action of Sanctuary Wood in June. He was the son of Lt.-Col. F. L. Wanklyn, of the C.P.R. Construction Corps, and went overseas in May, 1915, after joining the First Universities Company. He had previously been a subaltern in the C.O.T.C. At Shorncliffe his horse rolled upon him and he suffered internal injuries which necessitated his return to Canada on leave. At that time he was interviewed by McGill Daily. Lieut. Wanklyn was 24 years of age, and received his preliminary education at St. Alban's School, Brookville, where he was prominent in athletics. He was 21 years of age, and prominent in athletics.

C. S. M. Geo. Armstrong.—Company-Sergeant-Major George Armstrong, past student, serving with a Montreal unit of the First Canadian Division, was killed in action on June 3. He was the son of William Armstrong, Montreal, was 24 years of age, and a civil engineer by profession.

Sergt. H. W. Rittenhouse, Sci. '16.—Sergt. Herbert Waterman Rittenhouse, Sci. '16, fell at the battle of Hooge on June 2. He enlisted in the Second Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I., in the summer of 1915, and rose to the rank of sergeant. He was 21 years and nine months old, and the only son of C. B. Rittenhouse, Winnipeg, manager of the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Sergt. J. E. R. Barrett, Arts '15.—Just a few days after his recommendation for a commission had gone forward, Sergt. John Edisford Reddy Barrett, Arts '16, fell at the battle of Hooge, on June 2-3. He enlisted with the 5th C.M.R., at Montreal in 1915, and was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, 415 Metcalf street. He was 21 years of age, and prominent in athletics.

Sergt. P. S. Clark, Arts '15.—Sergt. Paul Somerville Clark, killed in action on June 2 or 3, at the battle of Hooge, was 23 years of age, and enlisted in the 5th C.M.R. before he completed his course in Arts at McGill. He was an exceptionally clever student and a keen athlete. He was the son of Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark, Montreal, and sergeant in charge of a machine gun section.

Sergt. J. L. A. Robertson, Arch. '15.—Although a qualified infantry officer, Sergt. John Louis Robertson, killed in action on July 18, enlisted as a private in the Second Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I.,

with which he served throughout. He was 23 years of age, and the only son of John A. Robertson, 738 Shuter street. He was buried with military honors behind the lines. Sergt. Robertson held the same rank in the C. O. T. C. before enlistment.

Lance-Corp. L. A. Browne, Staff.—Lance-Corp. L. A. Browne, formerly demonstrator in Chemistry, was killed in action this summer while fighting with the P. P. C. L. I. He went overseas with the 4th Universities company.

Lance-Corp. G. S. Cash, Sci. '12.—Lance-Corp. George Southern Cash, Sci. '12, left his position as a mechanical engineer near New York City when war broke out, and returning to his home at Wincanton, Somerset, England, enlisted as a private in the 16th Middlesex Public Schools Battalion. He spent all last winter in the trenches with the machine gun section of his battalion, and was invalided home for a slight operation. In July he joined the 22nd Manchester, and was killed in action seven days afterwards. A letter from Lance-Corp. Cash's officer to his mother, Mrs. J. O. Cash, reads as follows:

Aug. 21st, 1916.
Dear Mrs. Cash—
I regret to inform you that you son, Lance-Corp. Cash, was killed in action on the evening of July 14th. He was in charge of one of our Lewis Gun teams at work in one of the most dangerous points in our line, a place which is still resisting our efforts. A machine gun bullet struck him in the forehead and death was instantaneous. He had been with us only a few days, but we had time to appreciate his value, and now with you mourn his loss. All who knew him join with me in sending you our expression of deepest sympathy.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
C. F. DUGUID,
2nd Lt. O.C.A. Coy.,
22nd Bn. Manch. Regt.

Pion. L. E. S. Bolton.—Pioneer L. E. S. Bolton, past student, First Canadian Pioneer Battalion, was killed in action on June 12. He was employed in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa before enlistment, and was 28 years of age. Besides attending McGill, he was for a time a student at Western University, London.

Gunner W. E. P. Bowie.—It was disobedience to orders that brought about the death in action of Gunner William E. P. Bowie, past student, but it was heroic disobedience. In the battle on June 2nd, Gunner Bowie was with a small battery of guns, and things had been going badly with them. The party serving the battery gradually grew less and less. Gunner Bowie was wounded in the chest by a flying splinter, and ordered to a rest station, but he gallantly refused to go, and was one of the last three left when they and the guns were blown to pieces by a huge German shell. Gunner Bowie first went to the front with the 24th Battalion, and saw considerable service in the trenches. The shock of seeing the head of his chum taken off by a shell was too much for him, and he was so upset that he transferred into the artillery. Gunner Bowie had previously been reported wounded and missing.

Pte. T. B. Boyd, Sci. '12.—Pte. Thornton Bridgman Boyd, who went overseas with the Second Universities Company, was killed in action in June. He was the son of W. T. C. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Pte. Allen D. Harvey, Arch. '17.—Pte. Allen D. Harvey, who was killed in action on June 13, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Patterson, Pointe Claire, Que. He was 20 years of age, and was graduated in Commerce at McGill in 1915.

Pte. E. H. Ireland, Law '17.—After the fighting on the Ypres salient early in June, Pte. Edward Harold Ireland, Law '17, was reported missing. Later he was officially reported killed in action. He enlisted in the First Universities Company, P. P. C. L. I., and was the only son of Rev. J. E. Ireland, Point St. Charles.

Pte. D. B. Renoldson, Sci. '06.—One of the first to enlist in the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., was Pte. David Benedict Renoldson, Arts '11, Sci. '13. He was killed in action in the June fighting. Lieut. D. Stuart Forbes wrote to Mrs. Renoldson, the following: "I want to tell you just how much all the boys thought of Rennie. He was the finest of comrades, and soldiers, and brave as a lion even among the bombers. Buster Brown, Gunza McDougall and Rennie were together. Buster was badly hurt and Rennie killed. He died painlessly. Before he was hit he had the best spirit in the line, although we had been under three hours bombardment. You may be very proud of your son. He died like the true hero he was. Words of praise and friendship and regret are heard on all sides and you have the sincerest sympathy of all of us."

DIED.

Second Lieut. E. H. McCall, Sci. '17.—"J. T. McCall, Esq., Cambridge, Ont.," writes: "I have heard with deep regret of the death of your gallant son, Second Lieut. E. H. McCall, V. Battery R.H.A., from paratyphoid fever, on 7th September, and I offer you my most sincere sympathy in your bereavement." The above cable brought word to Montreal of the death of 2nd Lieut. McCall, who spent his freshman year at McGill with the Second Lieut. E. H. McCall. He was born at Montreal in October, 1915, Montreal High School. In 1914 he entered the Royal Military College, Kingston, and received a commission in the Imperial Army a year later. He went over to England in August, 1915, and was for several months in training at the Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, St. John's Wood, London, and then to V Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. In June he left with his battery for India, and on their arrival at Bombay were immediately sent on to Mesopotamia.

Pte. Colin C. Grey, Sci. '17.—Pte. Colin Crawford Grey had been less than a session at McGill when he was killed last spring. He was 18 years old, then being formed in his native New Brunswick. About three weeks ago, Pte. Grey died in training of lung trouble, contracted through exposure. Pte. Grey was a Mount Allison man, who came to McGill a year ago and entered upon a course of study in Applied Science. Before he completed his first year, however, he answered the summons to enlist, and until he was incapacitated by illness was a most capable soldier.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. H. L. Hull, Sci. '13.—Lt. Harold L. Hull, Sci. '13, who was reported missing on June 2, is believed to have been killed on that day. He was 27 years of age, and was the second son of the Hon. H. C. Hull, first Minister of Finance of the Union of South Africa. On the outbreak of war he joined the First Canadian Division as a gunner, and obtained a commission

a medical unit, transferred to a battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Swift. In May he was mentioned in despatches for gallantly rescuing some wounded soldiers.

Lieut. D. S. Baker, Sci. '13.—Lt. D. Stanley Baker, Royal Engineers, who died of wounds on July 23, aged 26, was the third son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Baker, Jersey, Bexley, Kent. He took the engineering course at the City and Guilds College, Kensington, and proceeded to McGill University, where he graduated B. Sc. For eight years he was in the O. T. C., and was sergeant in the engineering section of University College, London. For a short time he was employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway, but returned to England to take a post at Messrs. Vickers, Limited, Crayford. He received his commission in October, 1914, and had been at the front for thirteen months. His commanding officer writes: "He was doing such splendid work in the arduous times, the company will miss him badly."

Lieut. John R. Graham, Sci. '07.—Wounded on September 16, Lieut. John Robinson Graham, Sci. '07, Royal Field Artillery, was admitted to hospital on September 18, and died of his wounds on Sept. 22, according to word which has been received by the deceased officer's mother, Mrs. John Graham, Penitence, B.C. Lieut. Graham was previous to enlistment, engaged in land surveying in the Northwest, and entered the firing line on September 2, 1915.

Lieut. H. J. A. Haffner, Sci. '09.—Lieut. Harry John Alexander Haffner, who enlisted at Vancouver, with a Highland battalion, and later transferred to the Canadian Engineers, died of wounds in Belgium, early in June. He was born 36 years ago at Guelph, Ont., and was educated at Winnipeg, where his father, John Haffner, resides.

Lieut. James Harvie, Sci. '06.—Lieut. James Harvie went overseas in the ranks of a Western battalion, and in England secured a commission in the 92nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. He died of wounds at Le Touquet, France on June 8. Lieut. Harvie was 28 years old, and was a civil engineer in Vancouver when he enlisted.

Lieut. J. K. Kennedy, Law '93.—On August 8, Lieut. John Keefe Kennedy, Law '98, was reported wounded, and six days later his death was reported. He was the only surviving son of Sir John Kennedy, Montreal, and was 42 years old. He was prosecuting attorney in Vancouver when he enlisted in the 62nd Battalion, from which he was afterwards transferred.

Lieut. Murdoch Laing, Arch. '15.—One of the McGill men who joined the 24th Battalion upon its formation was Lieut. Murdoch ("Rusty") Laing. He had previously been a member of the C.O.T.C. After crossing to France, he was wounded in October, 1915, and returned to Montreal to recuperate. In July last he rejoined his old battalion, and last month died of wounds at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne. He was the son of James N. Laing, 125 Cedar avenue.

Lieut. G. S. Lemesurier.—Lieut. George Stuart Lemesurier, past student, died of wounds in June, was one of three sons who went overseas with the First Canadian Division, and is the second of those to pay the supreme price on behalf of the Empire. He was previously wounded.

Lieut. Nolan T. Patterson, Comm. '15.—Lieut. Nolan Tweedale Patterson, 10th Battery, C.F.A., who died of wounds on June 1, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Patterson, Pointe Claire, Que. He was 20 years of age, and was graduated in Commerce at McGill in 1915.

Corp. Geo. H. Davis, Sci. '07.—Corp. George Haughton Davis, of the signal section, 5th Infantry Brigade, C.E.F., died of wounds on April 30. At college he was secretary of the Boxing Club, and prominent in other activities. After graduation he was employed in Cape Breton, Venezuela and British Columbia. He enlisted in the First Division. He was 31 years of age and the son of Alfred Davis, Gananoque, Ont.

DIED.

Second Lieut. E. H. McCall, Sci. '17.—"J. T. McCall, Esq., Cambridge, Ont.," writes: "I have heard with deep regret of the death of your gallant son, Second Lieut. E. H. McCall, V. Battery R.H.A., from paratyphoid fever, on 7th September, and I offer you my most sincere sympathy in your bereavement." The above cable brought word to Montreal of the death of 2nd Lieut. McCall, who spent his freshman year at McGill with the Second Lieut. E. H. McCall. He was born at Montreal in October, 1915, Montreal High School. In 1914 he entered the Royal Military College, Kingston, and received a commission in the Imperial Army a year later. He went over to England in August, 1915, and was for several months in training at the Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, St. John's Wood, London, and then to V Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. In June he left with his battery for India, and on their arrival at Bombay were immediately sent on to Mesopotamia.

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Lieut. H. L. Hull, Sci. '13.—Lt. Harold L. Hull, Sci. '13, who was reported missing on June 2, is believed to have been killed on that day. He was 27 years of age, and was the second son of the Hon. H. C. Hull, first Minister of Finance of the Union of South Africa. On the outbreak of war he joined the First Canadian Division as a gunner, and obtained a commission

in March, 1916. He was 27 years of age.

Lieut. C. A. Macaulay, Sci. '15.—On April 17, Lieut. Colin A. Macaulay, Sci. '15, son of the late Col. M. B. Macaulay, of Scotstown, Que., was reported missing. The following is an extract from a letter received by Mrs. Macaulay from the officer commanding the 4th South Wales Borderers, with whom Lieut. Macaulay was at the time:

"Just before dawn of April 9, our division made an attack on the Turkish trenches, which, unfortunately, was not successful. Your son was with the leading line, some of whom actually penetrated the Turkish trenches, but very few were returned. A few were taken prisoners, but up to the present we have not received any notification that your son was among them, and I very much fear that we must conclude he has laid down his life for his country. The place where the attack took place was Samnalyat on the left bank of the Tigris, and some fourteen miles below Kut.

"I should like to express on behalf of all C.M.R. brothers our deepest sympathy with you, and at the same time to assure you that his loss was a personal one to us all. He was a most gallant and promising officer, and had done splendidly during the time he was with us."

Lieut. H. L. Matheson, Arts '13.—Lieut. Homer L. Matheson, missing and believed to have been killed, was a corporal in the C. O. T. C. before he enlisted with the 5th C.M.R. On arrival in England he was transferred to the 9th East Surrey Regiment, B.E.F., with a commission. He was the son of Rev. John Matheson, Dalhousie Mills, Ont.

Corp. R. W. Keir, Arts '17.—Corporal R. W. Keir, Arts '17, enlisted in the C.M.R. from the C.O.T.C. in the spring of 1915, and was reported missing after the fighting in June last. Information received by his sister, Miss Mary Keir, Riverfield, Que., would indicate that Corp. Keir was killed during the battle which raged on June 2-3. When the officer in command was reorganized, Corp. Keir was asked to rejoin his platoon, and while en route to the assistance of a wounded officer. This was the last seen of him. Corp. Keir was also a student at the Montreal Presbyterian College, and matriculated into McGill from Ormscott Academy.

MISSING.

Flight Lieut. Dougal Cushing, Arts '07.—Lieut. Dougal Cushing, Arts '07, was reported missing after the fighting in June last. Information received by his sister, Miss Mary Keir, Riverfield, Que., would indicate that Corp. Keir was killed during the battle which raged on June 2-3. When the officer in command was reorganized, Corp. Keir was asked to rejoin his platoon, and while en route to the assistance of a wounded officer. This was the last seen of him. Corp. Keir was also a student at the Montreal Presbyterian College, and matriculated into McGill from Ormscott Academy.

Lieut. Kenneth Mathewson, Arts '17.—Attacked by a German Fokker when he was flying at an altitude of several thousand feet on patrol duty, Flight Lieut. Kenneth Mathewson, of the Royal Flying Corps, was shot down over German territory on August 3, and has since been on the list of missing. Lieut. Mathewson was a member of the class of Arts '17, when he enlisted in the 42nd Battalion, in which two brothers also held commissions. In England he was transferred to the Flying Corps, and was regarded as an exceptionally useful officer, having brought down several of the enemy flying machines.

Corp. W. R. Harkness, Sci. '17.—Reported missing after the battle of Hooge, the whereabouts of Corp. Walter R. Harkness, who went overseas with the 2nd Universities company, are still unknown. Corp. Harkness was a well known student of the Second year in Science, when he enlisted.

Pte. Charles W. Snyder, Arts '18.—Pte. Charles William Snyder, Arts '18, who left Canada with the First Universities Company and went to France to join the P.P.C.L.I., was reported missing after the battle of Hooge in June, and has not since been located. He is the only son of I. P. Snyder, of the Royal Bank of Canada, and spent a number of months on the firing line without receiving injury.

Pte. John M. McLeod, Arts '17.—Reported missing after the battle of Hooge, Pte. John Malcolm McLeod, Arts '17, next of kin at Summerside, P.E.I., has not since been located. He joined the First Universities Company at the conclusion of his sophomore year in Arts, and in due course of time was drafted to the P. P. C. L. I. on the firing line.

Pte. A. J. Rowland Kilgour, Arts '17.—When the First Universities Company was authorized, one of the first to offer themselves for service was Pte. Rowland Kilgour, Arts '17, who had been a member of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C. When he first applied to enlist, Pte. Kilgour was rejected on the ground of insufficient chest measurement. To overcome this obstacle, he took a course in gymnastics, and by the time college closed he was able to join the First Universities company. He trained at Niagara and in England, before going to France to join the P.P.C.L.I. After the battle of Hooge, he was reported missing. Miss Florence Kilgour, Arts '17, is a sister.

Pte. John B. McGill, past student.—Pte. John B. McGill, who left Canada with the First Universities company, was drafted to the P.P.C.L.I. He was in the missing list after Hooge. He is a brother of Lieut. Frank McGill, of the Flying Service.

Pte. Ralph Dougal, Sci. '17.—Although a qualified engineer who might easily have secured a commission in the engineering branch of the army, Pte. Ralph Dougal, Sci. '17, reported wounded and missing, chose to enter the ranks of the 4th Universities company, as a private. Previously he was engaged in coal surveying at Bankhead, Alta., and had been in Mexico for the Guggenheims. He reached the trenches for the first time on June 2, and before many hours was wounded. It was on his way back to the dressing station that all trace of him ended, and all efforts made to get further information have failed. The wounded, had to pass through a highly dangerous zone, and many of them did not get through.

Pte. William J. Patterson, Agt. '17.—Pte. William James Patterson, reported wounded and missing, enlisted

in one of the Universities companies, and was reported on the missing list after Hooge. He was educated at the Westmount Academy, and his home is in that city.

Sergt. J. K. Wilson, Sci. '17.—Sergt. J. K. Wilson, a member of the class of Science '17, who went overseas with the 27th Battery, is reported among the missing of the Canadian forces. He was with a battery in which there are a number of other McGill men.

Sapper Eric M. Desbrisay, Sci. '16.—Among the missing after the engagement of the Ypres salient in which the Canadians took part in June was Sapper Eric Merrill Desbrisay, Sci. '16, who was when he enlisted, a prominent member of the student body, and the holder of offices in athletic and other organizations. Sapper Desbrisay enlisted in the month of February, 1915, with a number of other McGill men in the Divisional Signal Company then being formed at Ottawa. He went overseas in the month of May, and in the following August was sent to France. Sapper Desbrisay was known as an efficient soldier, and was due for rapid promotion. His home is in Vancouver.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Flight Sub-Lt. A. T. N. Cowley, Sci. '10.—Flight Sub-Lieutenant Cowley, a son of A. E. Cowley, Victoria, B.C., was employed on the C. P. R. engineering staff when war broke out. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service in England, and was first reported missing, but the Admiralty afterwards informed Ottawa that he is a prisoner in Germany, the German accounts stating that the British sea-plane in which he was supposed to have been flying was captured off the coast of Flanders.

Capt. H. N. Fraser.—Capt. Hugh N. Fraser, past student, was with General Mercer, when the Germans attacked at Hooge. He was taken prisoner.

Lieut. H. G. Rogers, Past Student.—Lieut. H. G. Rogers, wounded and taken prisoner at Sanctuary Wood, is a son of R. B. Rogers, Peterboro. He was a crack football player at college, and president of the Athletic Association. Before he enlisted at Peterboro, Lieutenant Rogers was in charge of the steel work on the C. P. R. in Western Canada, and was attached to the mounted regiment of which Lieutenant-Col. Baker, M.P., Law '00, was in command. Lieutenant Rogers is 30 years of age, and single. He is an accomplished entertainer, and not long before being taken prisoner helped to conduct a big concert behind the lines.

Lance-Corp. C. C. Palliser.—Lance-Corp. C. C. Palliser, past student, son of Joseph Palliser, Esq., returned from the States to enlist in one of the Universities Companies, P.P.C.L.I. He was wounded at Hooge, and taken prisoner by the Germans.

Pte. S. R. Symonds, Arts '18.—Pte. Spencer R. Symonds, who served on the McGill Daily Staff, while in First Year Arts, was shot killed at Sanctuary Wood, and taken prisoner by the Germans. He was one of the first to volunteer for service in the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., and is one of three brothers serving with the forces.

WOUNDED.

Major T. R. Caldwell.—Major Thomas R. Caldwell, past student, was wounded in May while with the 21st Battalion. He was invalided home to Laurak, Ont., but has returned to the front.

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Battery Sergeant Major A. Gibbs Cushing, Sci. '12, who has been with one of the Canadian batteries on the front for several months, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.



MCKENZIE WOULD CHANGE SYSTEMS U. S. COLLEGES

Tait McKenzie is a prominent McGill Graduate.

SAW SERVICE IN ENGLAND

Ideas Gained There Are Expected to Revolutionize College Athletics.

As soon as the college year opens an argument will start over the relative values of military and athletic training for college students, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Those who believe in universal military training for the young men of America appear to be on the increase and are preparing to advocate the introduction of military instruction in private and semi-private universities, colleges and preparatory schools, and likewise in the public high schools. The whole country, stirred to a realization of our own unpreparedness, is looking with more or less favor upon some measure of military discipline provided by our educational institutions. Within the last year Harvard, Yale and Princeton have made provisions for military discipline of a volunteer nature, and the University of Pennsylvania trustees have authorized a similar course during the coming year. Such institutions as Cornell and the State University of the West which derive an income from Government land grants already have compulsory military courses for their students.

Probably the man most competent to speak on the value of athletic training to national defense is Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, director of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of McGill. For the last year Doctor McKenzie has been in the English army, where he has had charge of the physical condition of large bodies of recruits. In other words, he has been using his knowledge of athletic training to get these raw members of "Kitchener's mob" into physical condition to take their part in the front line in the shortest possible time. Lately he has been working with returning wounded soldiers, capable of taking exercise, and has been giving them a similar course of physical training for the purpose of restoring the use of their limbs. In both departments he has had remarkable success. Before he went abroad in June 1915, Major McKenzie made a very remarkable analysis of the part the proper kind of athletic training can be made to play in our preparation for national defense. It was published in the Standard and is quoted here because of its unusual appropriateness to the present discussion. Doctor McKenzie took for his text the following statement of the late William James:

"Intrepidity, contempt of softness, surrender of private interests, obedience of command must remain the rock upon which the state is built." Continuing, Doctor McKenzie said: "At a time when the problem of national defense calls forth so many pleasant statements, the clear summary of the fundamentals of a nation's defense quoted above is more to be considered than many a set of figures or arguments. Perhaps for the very reason that he was a lover of peace James was well aware of the fact that there is no nation that requires discipline more than does the American of today. The clear, somewhat childish 'need' of change that yields to works effectively against such training as would result in discipline. "Were physical training of a thorough catholicity compulsory, our boys would develop to a full measure those qualities which are necessary for a nation's defense. Their mates would look out for them, they would, if at first, they lacked, the physical courage and a manly 'contempt of softness.' Every kind of work that is done by groups in the gymnasium and every kind of game that is played outdoors by teams instills 'surrender of private interests' and 'obedience of command.' Examples are legion; the skillful wrestler going through a drill class with his eyes shut, giving his best attention to helping them, the good batter on the team lowering his own average in order to score another player by a 'sacrifice'; the football player accepting a rebuke he did not deserve from a coach in silence; these and a score of similar occurrences may be observed at any university today. But the universities are training only one American in every thousand. In the common schools very little physical training is given to the average boy; in fact, even those boys who have special physical gifts are not (unless they attend one of the few private schools) given that all-round training of the body that results in muscular sense. It is a nation we are training, and that muscular sense needs training quite as much as any other part of the mind.

Or Compulsory Service. "But if, in the long run, physical training is not made the means of discipline, then universal compulsory military service is the obvious substitute. In training soldiers, just as in physical training, the latter, being so much broader in the range of its drills and containing so many more competitive stimuli, when skillfully directed, achieves the desired result—muscular sense—more completely and also more rapidly than military training. Thus a man who already has muscular sense can learn the handling of a bayonet as easily and rapidly as he would master a new gymnastic drill. It is true, indeed, that the unit of the army is four, while the unit of physical training is the individual. But the fundamental evolutions of marching are taught in the gymnasium. Battalion drill only supplements them. Another important feature of modern military training which the physical director has anticipated is that of teaching the men how to take care of their condition and of the hygiene of their surroundings.

"There remains then, two very important factors of the soldier's training: the taking of large bodies of troops from one place to another with ease and expedition, and shooting. The firing is entirely in the province of the higher officers and is a learned only in technical schools. The second—shooting, which includes the care of the weapon and equipment—is a difficult art and one which cannot be picked up in a short time. However, the teaching of it is one of the activities of the Public Schools Athletic Leagues today, and a large number

of young marksmen have qualified under its rigid standards. If shooting can be taught in this way to a large percentage of growing citizens, the common wearing of the uniform may be discarded and the false glamor of war dispelled.

It may be that when Doctor McKenzie returns to take up his work in America this fall his opinions will have undergone some change. But since he has used American methods of athletic training with such conspicuous success abroad, the chances are that any change he would suggest would be an agreement upon a uniform course of compulsory physical education in all our colleges, but more particularly its adoption in a modified form in all our public schools so that the millions of young men who never go to college would have the advantage of such a course in physical education.

If, on top of this, there could be secured a more general participation in marksmanship, with an extension of such summer schools of military training as at Plattsburg, N. Y., where officers might be trained, there is no doubt that the youth of this country would be every bit as well prepared for national defense as Germany was two years ago when the great war broke out. Such a system would produce a better race of men and would be minus the vast expense of a military system.

This may sound like heresy to the advocates of a big army, but we are neither a race of mollycoddles nor are we defenseless as we are pictured.

HONOR LIST FOR MCGILL FOR THE SUMMER LARGE.

(Continued from Page 1)

heavy shell fire. Though blown up and badly shaken he continued his work, which at all times has been splendid.

Lieut. John Sangster McCallum, Arts '07, Med. '09, Royal Army Medical Corps (attached 10th Gloucester Regiment, B.E.F.).

Captain Albert Ross, Med. '14, Canadian Army Medical Corps.—A conspicuous courage and devotion to the performance of his duties. After all dug-outs had been blown in, he continued to dress and attend to the wounded in open trenches or wherever necessity existed.

Captain Frederick James Tees, Med. '05, Canadian Army Medical Corps.—For bravery and fearless devotion to duty under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. Capt. Tees led his bearers in exposed situations with great gallantry, and successfully evacuated all his wounded.

MILITARY MEDAL.

Lance-Corp. J. W. Jenkins, Arts '13, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Lance-Corp. James D. McCall, Sci. '15, Canadian Engineers.

DESPATCHES.

Anderson, Major T. V., Sci. '01.
Anderson, Lt.-Col. W. B., Sci. '98.
Bostock, Lieut. A. H., Sci. '15.
Byrd, Lieut. H. D., Sci. '11.
Campbell, Lt.-Col. R. P., Med. '01.
Crozier, Capt. J. A., Med. '02.
Delancey, Lieut. J. A., Sci. '09.
Hale, Capt. G. C., Med. '09.
Hemming, Lieut. H. H., Arts '14.
Irving, Major L. E. W., past student.
Jenkins, Capt. J. S., Med. '12.
McCuaig, Major G. E., Sci. '06.
Morrissey, Major T. S., past student.

Porter, Lieut. C. G., Sci. '11.
Rankin, Major A. C., Sci. '04.
Vanittart, Major G. E., Sci. '06.

MCGILL GRADUATES ON GREEK FRONT

Second Lieut. Leo Gives News Regarding Former Students He Has Met.

News of several McGill men is given in an interesting letter from 2nd-Lieut. L. Maitland Leo, of the Royal Field Artillery, whose parents reside in Montreal, but who prior to the war was engaged in mining engineering at Cobalt. He writes from Alexandria, Egypt, and although he had not at the time of writing been in action, he was anticipating going to Salonika, and was looking forward to doing "his bit." In the course of his letter he says: "It is a far cry from Egypt to Montreal and I have had a very interesting time since I said good-bye last May. "I was gazetted last August and was stationed at Norwich, Norfolk, from then till December 31st. I, however, passed part of that time at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, and at Woolwich, where I specialized in Field Telephone and Range finding. I sailed from England on January 4th exactly seven months after my arrival, to Mudros Bay where I arrived the day of the final evacuation. I had only a glimpse of the Peninsula but any number of chaps came on board the Olympic while we lay in the Bay and told us the latest news. It was a memorable occasion. We were transhipped at Mudros and sent to Egypt where I have been ever since.

"I was to have gone to Salonika but got sick (nothing serious) so someone else went in my place. I am now waiting orders to go to either Salonika or anywhere else I may be sent.

"I have met several McGill men out here in the service and just missed several others. I don't know whether it is generally known but several McGill men have 'gone west' in the British service. I specially mention Cecil Ansley, McGill '15, who was on the boxing team in 1910-11. He is in the Lancashire Fusiliers. Other chaps have done very well. Harry Kitchener is now a lieutenant and Alan Ferrier as a second-lieutenant. So is Peter Berkeley, McGill '15. "Sandy" Roberts, McGill '15, is in the 58th Brigade, R. F. A. I just missed seeing him. He moved the day I heard about his whereabouts."

PROF. WILKINS DEAD.

Dr. George Wilkins, Professor in Medical Jurisprudence, from 1882 till 1910, and holder of the chair in Histology up to 1906, and a well-known practitioner in Montreal, died at his home, 538 Dorchester St., on September 7th. Dr. Wilkins was well known throughout the medical profession as a writer, and held many high positions in Medical Societies in North America.

HOW CHISHOLM WON MILITARY CROSS AT WAR

Graphic Story of Fighting Told by Him.

A MCGILL UNDERGRADUATE.

Received Coveted Decoration for Part He Took in the Capture of Mount Sorel.

How he won the Military Cross for his work at Mount Sorel on the Xpres sullen and Jun fighting field by Major H. A. Chisholm, Law '16, in a letter received by his father, Rev. John Chisholm, superintendent of Presbyterian Immigration, Montreal. The letter reads:

"In my last letter I think I told you something of the wonderful success of the 1st Battalion in taking back Mount Sorel, a most important position which the Hunns had taken from the 1st Division some days before. It is beyond me to attempt to describe the terrible weather and condition of the ground we had to go through to reach the top. Imagine a commanding hill stretching up 500 to 600 yards in front of you and the Bosches at the foot of it and on the summit. Between you and the Bosches is the remains of a thick wood swamp piled with shell holes. Imagine having to charge through that in a pouring rain at 1.30 in the morning with the enemy shooting everything from bullets to coal-boxes at you; imagine going through that with your men laden down with rifle, entrenching tools, 200 rounds of ammunition, shovels, haversacks, bombs, water-bottle, and haversacks. We went on for three days and had almost entirely demoralized the enemy, we would all have died in the swamp. As it was we were on the enemy in their front line before their guns got properly on to us.

"We gave no mercy in the front line, and bayoneted or shot practically every Hun in our way, notwithstanding the fact that when we got near they squealed 'camarade' and begged for mercy.

"They got short shrift. Most of our men came out with their bayonets stained dark red with German life-blood. I got to the top of the hill with a smoking revolver in one hand and a live bomb in the other. When we got to their second line on the summit, we cut our way up we came across a redoubt with twenty-four Huns in it. A few of them showed some sign of fight, so we bayoneted twenty-one of them and kept three of them alive for souvenirs. One of our officers peeked in a dug-out and spotted six Huns there. He clicked his revolver six times, and the dug-out contained six dead Germans. I got two Germans with one bomb, and one with my revolver as they were running away.

"I had the honor of putting up the first red flare on Mount Sorel to show that we had won our final objective. It was a moment of great elation to find one's self the first of an attacking column on the summit of a bald hill top with the enemy fleeing for dear life in front of you. We had the wind at our backs and we captured the position for during the whole day the Hunns batteries were turned loose on the devastated hill-top. The place was an absolute hell, but we held on, and repelled a couple of enemy counter-attacks, and I was the only officer left in the company. Next night we were relieved and got back to rest billets."

Capt Chisholm's youngest brother, John W. Chisholm, who went over with the University Company of reinforcements for the Princess Pats, has been officially reported as wounded, but comrades have said he was killed, although this is not confirmed.

The Officer Commanding is Major William D. Tait, a brilliant young man who has been connected with the Canadian Militia for several years, and has had considerable experience in military matters. He was assistant Professor of Psychology at McGill when war was declared.

Graduating from Dalhousie University, where he took his B.A. with honors in Philosophy, he proceeded to Harvard University. There he took his post graduate course, was Thayer Scholar and Weld Scholar, and received the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. During the years 1906 and 1907 he was lecturer in Philosophy at Dalhousie, and from 1907 to 1909 was assistant in Philosophy at Harvard. In the latter year he joined the teaching staff of the Faculty of Arts at McGill, and has since retained his connection with that University. Major Tait is married to Miss Alice Maxwell, of Halifax.

He first secured a commission in the Corps of Guides, and was attached to several training camps. About a year ago he was called to headquarters of the 6th Division, Halifax, to act as Divisional Intelligence Officer, a most important position. Last autumn he was transferred to become assistant to Colonel Powell, D.A.A.G., and Q.M.G. of the 6th Division. Early in February last Colonel Powell was transferred to St. John, and Major Tait has been acting as D.A.A.G. and Q.M.G. since then.

The second in command is another McGill Professor, being connected with the Department of English since 1909. Captain Cyrus MacMillan served six years with the Prince Edward Island Brigade, Heavy Artillery. Educated at Prince of Wales College, where he took the Vice-Chancellor's medal in English, Dr. MacMillan was attached to McGill University and upon the completion of his course, took the degree of B.A. with honors in English Language, Literature and History. He then took post graduate work at Harvard, receiving his M. A. degree and later his Ph. D. degree in 1909. Dr. MacMillan was connected with the department of English at McGill since 1909. In his student days he was editor-in-chief of the McGill Outlook, and has made a name for himself on the track. He is now Honorary President of the McGill Track Club.

The remaining officers, with one exception, are McGill men.

Lieut. Kimball Keeping is a graduate of McGill, after completing a course at the State Normal School, Dakota. He has two brothers at the front, and the third has enlisted—all the four sons of the family are now in khaki. Mr. Keeping graduated in Civil Engineering with the class of '14, and in his final year he held office of the Students' Council as President of the Science Undergraduates' Society. He took a bursary in each of his two senior years. Upon graduation Lieut. Keeping became connected with surveys operating in different parts of Canada. He was on the Dominion Geodetic Survey, and on the Alaska Boundary Survey in 1914, and moreover is a Dominion Land Surveyor. Last winter he took a course in siege artillery at Halifax, and qualified in that branch of artillery.

Lieut. P. H. Skelton, of Montreal, a graduate of McGill, 1910, who has two brothers already at the front, was at one time demonstrator in mechanical engineering. He later resigned, and at the time of his enlistment was manager of the Rand Drill Company, of Sherbrooke, Quebec. Lieut. Skelton has a reputation as a swimmer.

Lieut. F. G. Routhwaite, whose native home is Collingwood, Ontario, graduated from McGill in mechanical engineering last spring, and is the students' representative among the officers of the battery. He has one brother at the front. Lieut. Routhwaite has an athletic record, having won it on the football field the last two or three years at college.

Mr. C. R. McCord, an instructor in forestry at the Forestry Products Laboratories, University Street, is a graduate of the University of Toronto in Civil Engineering in 1915. He holds a lieutenant's certificate in infantry, and at the last school of heavy artillery at Quebec, took high rank in the final examinations. This also qualified him for a commission in field artillery.

The battery is at present quartered in England, and in all probability will remain there for some time to complete training before leaving for the front. The following is a nominal roll of the Battery, with the names of McGill men indicated by the Faculty and year:

Gr. Abbott, Douglas Charles, Arts '19.

Gr. Allan, Ernest Leonard.

Gr. Austin, John Welsh.

Gr. Ayward, Henry John.

Gr. Baker, Reginald Stennett.

Gr. Banfield, Frederick Percy, Arts '17.

Gr. Bassett, Thomas Walter.

Gr. Bateman, Frederick Lloyd.

Gr. Beattie, John Donald Macfarlane Bennis, Arts '17.

Gr. Birks, George Arnold.

Gr. Blomfield, George A'Arcy.

Gr. Boyce, George Chester.

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Gr. Boyd, Charles Herriman.

Gr. Bradwood, Harry Gilchrist.

Gr. Brown, James Peter.

Gr. Brown, John Lewis.

we heard from the party how they had fared. It seems that as they were crawling through the German wire in single file the machine gun commenced to fire. Lieut. Wilmut threw a bomb into emplacement and silence fell on the gun, but the explosion broke his own arm and he had to go back.

"Another German rushed to the gun but he was shot, and then our party got over the parapet and spread out in each direction. The three prisoners were seized, bundled over the parapet and rushed across to our trenches at the point of the bayonet by six men. The remainder then did good work with revolver, bayonet, and even with clubs, slaying at least 150 Bosches, after which they threw bombs into all the dugouts, where they accounted for many more. They then returned after having notified our artillery by means of a special wire laid across from our trench. With the exception of Lieut. Wilmut's broken arm and slight injuries to two of the men all returned uninjured.

MCGILL BATTERY NOW IN ENGLAND IS A CRACK UNIT

(Continued from Page 1)

technical as any branch of the service. The students of the University entered into the project with the greatest enthusiasm. Up to the time of the formation of this unit, McGill men were being scattered, many of them enlisting in units outside of the University. The McGill Battery was the first combatant McGill unit. Although the information was constantly being passed over to the Princess Pats, yet these reinforcements are made up of students and graduates of every college and university in the land.

Halifax has nothing but praise for the Battery during its stay in that city. The Morning Chronicle having the following to say:

"Halifax has had an opportunity to see McGill men in the trenches and weeks they have been in this city. They have been so unobtrusive, in their pleasures and enjoyments, and so studiously engaged in their duties, that perhaps many did not realize that such a body of men were being trained in the city. As for their talents, few outside of their immediate friends knew that such splendid possibilities in music and literature existed. Recently when the enjoyable concert was given at the School for the Blind, it was a revelation that will not soon be forgotten."

The splendid success which attended the Battery during its organization is to be attributed in a great degree to the friends of the University. The first step was the appointing of a Principal Officer, consisting of the Principal Officer of the Presbyterian College, Dr. J. A. Nicholson, the Registrar of McGill, and Professors C. W. Colby and J. W. A. Hickson. The responsibility for the financing of the Battery rests upon the shoulders of these men, although the assistance of other friends and committees is welcomed. Possibly one of the most prominent of these outside agencies is the Graduate Society of Montreal, which in addition to what had already been done, organized a financial campaign. The New York Graduate Society collected funds and also subscribed a generous sum. The McGill Y.M.C.A. offered their entire building as headquarters and barracks, which was used as such while the unit remained in Montreal.

The full strength of the Battery is 150 men, all ranks. Every faculty of the University is well represented. The very large proportion are McGill men or graduates, and the remainder are made up of graduates from other Universities.

The training of the battery at Halifax was under the direction of Lieut. J. G. Rycroft, instructor of Gunnery at the R. S. A., assisted by Sergeants Miller, Grovier and Turner. Appreciation for the services of Lieut. Rycroft and his assistants was heartily expressed by officers and men. The instructors not only gave their services during the required hours of the syllabus, but also gave much time in evening work and in special attention in many ways.

The badge is a combination of the McGill crest and the militia artillery crest. The McGill Crest forms the wheel of the carriage, and the shield of the University rests against the gun with the motto of the university encircling it.

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Gr. Beattie, John Donald Macfarlane Bennis, Arts '17.

Gr. Birks, George Arnold.

Gr. Blomfield, George A'Arcy.

Gr. Boyce, George Chester.

Gr. Boyce, George Chester.

Gr. Boyd, Charles Herriman.

Gr. Bradwood, Harry Gilchrist.

Gr. Brown, James Peter.

Gr. Brown, John Lewis.

MASSAGE GIVEN IN ENGLAND NOW FOR WOUNDED

Miss Cartwright, R.V.C., Physical Director, Returns to Montreal

IS ENTHUSIASTIC WORKER.

Has Spent a Year in England and is a Very Strong Advocate.

Miss E. M. Cartwright, physical director of the R. V. C., who has returned from a year in England speaks enthusiastically of women's part in the war as follows:

"No one could ever have believed that gentle women, unaccustomed to manual work, could have come forward and performed their share so well. The V. A. D.'s have been wonderful beyond words. And as for the women who are working in munition factories, no praise is too great," she says.

Miss Cartwright has recently been nurse-in-charge in a massage depot in North Wales, where there were 2,000 men convalescing. Besides, there was a military camp close at hand in which 50,000 men were in training. There was always a tremendous amount of work to do. In each massage hut, 12 trained masseuses were kept busy, giving treatment to twenty-five patients a day.

Massage treatment was given for all kinds of wounds and fractures, as well as shell shock, trench feet and nerve trouble. The nurses gave the treatment from 8.30 to 12.30 in the morning, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

The massage camp or command depot is the final station from which men are discharged. After leaving the hospital, a wounded man is sent to a convalescent camp for six weeks. If he is not all right at the end of that period, he is sent to the command depot, where he may be kept for six months, and from there he may get his discharge from the army as a medically unfit. The command depot is under a stricter military regime than is the convalescent camp.

The great question in England now is how to arrange that wounded men who have jobs, can procure adequate treatment. Hospitals and massage depots are endeavoring to make arrangements whereby the proper medical attention can be given to these men.

Miss Cartwright was a member of the Almeric Paget Massage Corps. In August, 1914, Almeric Paget opened his house as a central massage depot with a few trained masseuses. Now there are over 1,100 members, and the corps is under Government medical authority. Major Tait Mackenzie is head of a massage depot in Manchester.

The uniform is a navy blue coat and skirt, with white blouse and blue sailor hat. The corps badge, a winged red cross with the letters A. P. M. C., is worn on the arm and hat. White coveralls are worn on duty.

Special courses in massage lasting from six to nine months have been offered by the hospitals as the need for the type of work is so great. In Exeter and other places Miss Cartwright met many Canadian women who were doing patriotic work. Miss Cartwright's four brothers are at the front. One was a student at McGill when the war broke out, but enlisted with the second contingent.

ception are McGill men.

Lieut. Kimball Keeping is a graduate of McGill, after completing a course at the State Normal School, Dakota. He has two brothers at the front, and the third has enlisted—all the four sons of the family are now in khaki. Mr. Keeping graduated in Civil Engineering with the class of '14, and in his final year he held office of the Students' Council as President of the Science Undergraduates' Society. He took a bursary in each of his two senior years. Upon graduation Lieut. Keeping became connected with surveys operating in different parts of Canada. He was on the Dominion Geodetic Survey, and on the Alaska Boundary Survey in 1914, and moreover is a Dominion Land Surveyor. Last winter he took a course in siege artillery at Halifax, and qualified in that branch of artillery.

Lieut. P. H. Skelton, of Montreal, a graduate of McGill, 1910, who has two brothers already at the front, was at one time demonstrator in mechanical engineering. He later resigned, and at the time of his enlistment was manager of the Rand Drill Company, of Sherbrooke, Quebec. Lieut. Skelton has a reputation as a swimmer.

Lieut. F. G. Routhwaite, whose native home is Collingwood, Ontario, graduated from McGill in mechanical engineering last spring, and is the students' representative among the officers of the battery. He has one brother at the front. Lieut. Routhwaite has an athletic record, having won it on the football field the last two or three years at college.

Mr. C. R. McCord, an instructor in forestry at the Forestry Products Laboratories, University Street, is a graduate of the University of Toronto in Civil Engineering in 1915. He holds a lieutenant's certificate in infantry, and at the last school of heavy artillery at Quebec, took high rank in the final examinations. This also qualified him for a commission in field artillery.

The battery is at present quartered in England, and in all probability will remain there for some time to complete training before leaving for the front. The following is a nominal roll of the Battery, with the names of McGill men indicated by the Faculty and year:

Gr. Abbott, Douglas Charles, Arts '19.

Gr. Allan, Ernest Leonard.

Gr. Austin, John Welsh.

Gr. Ayward, Henry John.

Gr. Baker, Reginald Stennett.

Gr. Banfield, Frederick Percy, Arts '17.

Gr. Bassett, Thomas Walter.

Gr. Bateman, Frederick Lloyd.

Gr. Beattie, John Donald Macfarlane Bennis, Arts '17.

Gr. Birks, George Arnold.

Gr. Blomfield, George A'Arcy.

Gr. Boyce, George Chester.

Gr. Boyce, George Chester.

Gr. Boyd, Charles Herriman.

Gr. Bradwood, Harry Gilchrist.

Gr. Brown, James Peter.

Gr. Brown, John Lewis.

Gr. Brown, Kenneth Charles.

Gr. Bryant, Albert Edward, Sci. '18.

Gr. Butler, Arthur Percival.

Gr. Butterfield, Harry Durham, Arts '18.

Gr. Chisholm, Alexander Harold, Sci. '17.

Gr. Chisholm, Duncan Francis, past student.

Gr. Christian, Edgar Frowse.

Gr. C.M.S. Christie, David Hamilton.

Gr. Clarke, Edward Lawrence, Sci. '18.

Gr. Copping, Allan Blythe, Sci. '18.

Gr. Copping, Thomas Albert.

Gr. Crutchfield, Howard, Sci. '16.

Gr. Davies, William Alfred.

Gr. Davis, Malcolm Bancroft.

Gr. Dean, Walter Hamilton.

Gr. Drorrien, James.

Gr. Dunsmuir, Wilford Grant.

Gr. Ellis, William Gordon.

Gr. Farquharson, John Spencer.

Gr. Ferguson, John Alexander, Sci. '17.

Gr. Feron, Austin Loftus.

Gr. Fillan, Thomas Douglas.

Gr. Fizzell, Stanford Holland.

Gr. Forsshaw, Thomas.

Gr. Foss, Donald Burrows.

Gr. Foss, Lindsay Justin.

Gr. Foss, Roy Horne, Sci. '19.

Gr. Fraser, John Gordon Carl, Agr. '16.

Gr. French, John Andrew.

Gr. Frost, Ernest Bloomfield.

Gr. Glass, William.

Gr. Gould, Walter Stilson, Sci. '18.

Gr. Grant, Gregor Hugh.

Gr. Greene, John Edward.

Gr. Green, Thomas Virtue.

Gr. Griffith, James Jeffrey.

Gr. Guest, Clement.

Gr. Hale, George MacAdie, Med. '20.

Gr. Hall, Robert Frederick Bainbridge.

Gr. Harris, Victor Bassett, Sci. '16.

Gr. Hatch, Earle Clifton, Agr. '16.

Gr. Hay, William Drew.

Gr. Hibbard, Charles Ambrose Lane, Arts '16.

Sergt. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Adrian, Arts '12, Law '14.

Gr. Hume, William Edward.

Gr. Huntning, Norreys Allen.

Gr. Hunting, Norreys Allen.

Gr. Jelly, Calvin Sherwood, Sci. '18.

Gr. John, George James.

Gr. Johnson, Henry Vance Godschall.

Gr. Kay, Stuart Evans, Sci. '18.

Gr. Kelly, John Christian.

Gr. Kerr, Forrest Alexander, Arts '17.

Gr. Kershaw, Arthur William.

Gr. Kyle, Donald George, Sci. '19.

Gr. Laffoley, Paul Richard, Sci. '19.

Gr. LeBaron Car, Shurtliff.

Gr. Lightbound, Charles Herbert.

Sergt.-Major Little, Harold Butler, Arch. '17.

Gr. Lloyd, Percival Fielding.

Gr. Long, Max Vincent.

Gr

MCGILL GRADUATES PAST STUDENTS AND UNDER GRADS.

(Continued from Page 3)

Lieut. D. Stuart Forbes, Sci. '15.—Hundreds of McGill men of recent years know Lieut. D. Stuart Forbes, who played football with senior McGill teams for a number of years. He enlisted with the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.L., and won promotion to a sergeant in the machine gun section. In April last he received his commission, and after returning to France was wounded on June 4. He has returned to Canada on leave. Lieut. Forbes is the inventor of a new type of periscope for machine gun work which has been adopted by British machine gun units, and is said to be of great value. He has been awarded the Military Cross.

Lieut. G. B. Glasco, Sci. '05.—Lieut. G. Bond Glasco originally secured a commission with the Royal Fusiliers. But secured a transfer to the P. P. C. L. L. He had only been a short time in France with this celebrated unit when he was wounded in June.

Lt. C. G. Greenshield, Sci. '11.—Lieut. Charles G. Greenshield, past student, wounded, had a varied experience in the war. He was in France when hostilities commenced, and joined the Foreign Legion of France, where while serving in the ranks he was wounded. He was sent back to Canada, and after recovering accepted a commission in the 13th Battalion. He went over with this unit, and was wounded last year. He recovered, however, and went back to the trenches, and once more was wounded early this summer. Lieut. Greenshield is the son of J. N. Greenshield, K.C., of 9 Macgregor street.

Lieut. J. C. Heaton, Arts '13.—Lieut. J. C. Heaton, Arts '13, serving with the 24th Battalion, C.E.F., was wounded while fighting late in April last. Lieut. Heaton was employed in this city for some years after completing his Arts course. He took up work in the C.O.T.C. before enlisting for overseas service.

Lieut. R. N. Hickson, Arts '01.—Lieut. Robert N. Hickson, who went overseas in the ranks of the first Canadian division, and was granted a commission in the Artillery in February last, was slightly wounded on August 12. He is a son of Lady Hickson and of the late Sir Joseph Hickson and a brother of Prof. J. W. A. Hickson.

Flight Sub-Lieut. F. G. Hogarth, Sci. '18.—Wounded in three places while on a reconnoitering expedition over the German lines, Flight Sub-Lieut. F. Gordon Hogarth, Sci. '18, is patient in a hospital in England recuperating. Flight Sub-Lieut. Hogarth is with the Royal Naval Air Service, and enlisted in the spring of 1915.

Lieut. Percy Starkey Hunter, Arch. '17.—Lieut. Percy Starkey Hunter was slightly wounded early in June, but was able to rejoin his unit on the 26th of that month. A short time after returning to his battalion on the firing line, he was badly shellshocked and invalided to England. He went overseas with the 55th Battalion, but was drafted to another unit in France. His home is in Moncton, N.B.

Lieut. W. E. C. Irwin, Sci. '11.—Lieut. W. E. C. Irwin, one of several brothers in khaki, was with the P. P. C. L. L. when wounded in June. He was one of the officers of the First Universities Company, and an electrical engineer, his home being in Ottawa.

Lieut. R. S. Kennedy, Agr. '12.—In September, 1915, Lieut. R. S. Kennedy, 13th West Yorkshire Regiment, was wounded at Loos, and again on July 13 last he suffered injury. He is the son of Howard A. Kennedy, Ottawa.

Lieut. James A. Lalanne, Arts '17.—After passing through months of fighting while a member of the P. P. C. L. L. Lieut. James Arthur Lalanne, who went overseas in the ranks of the 2nd Universities Company, and won his commission in the 60th Battalion, was wounded in the arm last month. He is a former member of the editorial staff of the McGill Daily, and his home is in Brownsburg, Que.

Lt. Charles S. Martin, Arts '17.—In the summer of 1915 Lt. Martin enlisted as a private in the 5th C.M.R., and in April last received his commission. He was wounded last month. Mrs. R. D. Martin, his mother, now resides in Scotland.

Lt. J. Arthur Mathewson, Arts '12.—When Lt. Mathewson joined the 42nd Battalion, in the spring of 1915, he was President of the Students' Council. Last month he was wounded. He is one of three brothers serving, and is a son of S. J. Mathewson, Ste. Famille street.

Lieut. Robert Newton, Agr. '16.—Friends at Macdonald College have been advised of the wounding in action of Lt. Robert Newton, who was a student in agriculture. Lieut. Newton went overseas with the 34th Battalion.

Lieut. E. R. Pease, Sci. '08.—Lieut. E. R. Pease, Sci. '08, was slightly wounded while fighting with the 42nd Battalion early in June. He is the eldest son of E. L. Pease, Montreal.

Lieut. C. G. Porter, Sci. '11.—Lieut. Cecil G. Porter, Sci. '11, serving with the 26th Battalion, was wounded in July. He is a New Brunswick man, and was married to Miss Winnifred Mathewson, Arts '12, before leaving Canada. He has been mentioned in despatches.

Lieut. B. S. Robinson, Arts '10.—Serving with the machine gun corps of a British battalion, Lieut. Bernard S. Robinson, Arts '10, was wounded in June. When war broke out he was taking a course at Oxford, but returned to Canada, and joined the First Canadian Division. In England he transferred to a British regiment.

Lt. G. E. Scott, Sci. '08.—Lieut. G. E. Scott, with one of the Canadian Pioneer Battalions, was wounded in June.

Lieut. R. Lee A. Strathy, Sci. '14.—Lieut. Lee Strathy, of the Canadian Artillery, wounded last month, was prominent in sport at McGill, excelling at ski-ing. He went to England in July, 1915, and was twelve months at the front before being wounded on

September 16. He is the only son of the late Col. J. Alec Strathy, and his mother and sister are engaged in working for wounded soldiers.

Lieut. J. J. Todd, Arch. '17.—Lieut. John J. Todd, Arch. '17, 60th Battalion, was wounded in May. His home is in New York City. He was outside wing for the McGill senior football team in 1914, and a former member of the staff of McGill Daily.

Lieut. O. S. Tyndale, Arts '08.—Lieut. Tyndale went overseas last spring as an officer of the 5th Universities Company. He entered the trenches on June 24, and three months later was wounded on the Somme front. He spent two years in France as a scholar, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tyndale, Westmount. He is with the P.P.C.L.L.

Lieut. F. C. Underhill, Sci. '11.—Lieut. F. C. Underhill, 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion, was wounded at Hooge on June 14.

Lieut. L. A. Wilmot, past student.—Lieut. Lemuel Allen Wilmot, M.C., was wounded during the summer. He is with a battalion of the Second Canadian Division, and won the Military Cross for a gallant exploit last winter.

Lieut. Hugh Winslow.—When war was declared Lieut. Hugh Winslow, past student, enlisted as a private in the Fort Garry Horse, and went to England, in September, 1914, where he was transferred to the Royal Naval Reserve, and was sent to Salonika, but was given a commission and ordered to the western front. At Ypres he was wounded and lost his left arm. He is the son of E. P. Winslow, Superintendent of western branches of the Bank of Montreal.

Lieut. L. S. Yuill, Law '17.—Lieut. L. S. Yuill went overseas with the First Universities Company as a private, and this spring secured a commission in the P.P.C.L.L. He was wounded in June.

Flight Sub-Lieut. J. B. Brophy, Arts '17.—Flight Sub-Lieutenant J. B. ("Don") Brophy, Arts '17, was slightly wounded on August 8. He trained as an aviator at Toronto, and in England. He is an all-round athlete, and member of the McGill senior football team of 1914.

Sergt. J. G. Copeland, Arts '15.—One of the members of No. 6 Field Ambulance who was wounded at the time that Lt.-Col. R. P. Campbell was killed in action was Sergt. J. G. Copeland, a double course student in Arts and Medicine, who went overseas with the Ambulance from Montreal in the spring of 1915. His home is in Cornwall.

Sergt. J. J. Harold, Arts '16.—Sergt. J. J. Harold, Arts '16, wounded, in June, was serving in the 5th C.M.R. He is the son of L. Harold, Montreal, and has a brother in the Canadian artillery. He is a former member of the staff of McGill Daily.

Sergt. J. A. Jess, Arts '15.—Sergt. John A. Jess, a student in the Faculty of Arts and in the Montreal Presbyterian College before enlistment in the 5th C.M.R., was wounded in June.

Corp. Charles de B. Bouthillier, Sci. '16.—Corp. de B. Bouthillier, Sci. '16, enlisted in the spring of 1915 with the 5th C.M.R., here, and later transferred to the Services. He was wounded on the Somme front last month. He is the son of C. F. Bouthillier, Law '67, Ste. Therese de Blainville, Que.

Corp. Charles Cushing, Arts '10.—Corp. Cushing, one of three brothers on active service, survived the battle of Hooge, through which his unit, the P.P.C.L.L., passed with such great loss, but fell wounded on the Somme front last month. He enlisted with the First Universities Company.

Corp. W. P. Seath, Sci. '16.—Corp. W. Pringle Seath, known at McGill as a member of the senior football team in 1914, joined the 21st Battery, C.F.A., just previous to its departure from Montreal, and in less than three months was on the firing line with the 4th Battery, C.F.A., as a signaller. He was wounded in June.

Bomb. H. Black, Arts '18.—Bombardier Harold Black, Arts '18, was wounded by gunshot in the right shoulder in June, while serving with a Canadian artillery unit. He has been recommended for a commission. Three brothers are at the front.

Lance-Corp. W. P. Brown.—Lance-Corp. W. P. Brown, past student, joined the First Universities Company, and after several months' service in France, with the P.P.C.L.L., was wounded in June. He is a son of Dr. G. A. Brown, Med. '89, Montreal.

Lance-Corp. C. J. Lightbody, Arts '17.—Lance-Corp. Lightbody was a student at the Montreal Presbyterian College, when he enlisted in the First Universities Company. He was wounded in June.

Lance-Corp. C. J. Stewart, Med. '17.—Lance-Corp. Clarence James ("Wop") Stewart, was slightly wounded in the shoulder on May 29. He previously received a slight wound on April 1. Lance-Corp. Stewart enlisted here in the 5th C.M.R. He was graduated in Arts in 1914. He is the son of the late Dr. J. O. Stewart, Med. '80, Huntingdon, Que.

Pte. F. E. Armstrong, Arts '18.—Saturday's casualty list contained the name of Pte. Francis Edwin Armstrong, medical services, next of kin at Shawville, Que., among the wounded. Pte. Armstrong was a student in Arts '18, and at the Wesleyan College when he enlisted in his Freshman year in No. 6 Field Ambulance. He has a brother, Pte. W. C. Armstrong, Arts '16, with No. 9 Field Ambulance, and himself was a student at Albert College, Belleville, before he came to McGill.

Pte. R. H. H. Biddulph, Sci. '12.—Pte. R. H. H. Biddulph enlisted with the 5th Universities Company, P.P.C.L.L., and had only been a short time in France when wounded in June. His home is in Reading, England.

Dr. C. W. Campbell, Arts '13.—Dr. Campbell, who was president of the class of Arts '13 when he enlisted in December, 1914, with the 2nd Reserve Park, Canadian Army Service Corps. He received three wounds, one in the back and one in each arm, while taking a load of trench building materials up a road which was being shelled by the Germans. His

horses were also injured, and the wagon had six holes knocked into it.

Pte. Thomas Crosthwaite.—Pte. Thomas Crosthwaite, past student, enlisted with one of the Universities Companies, P.P.C.L.L., and was wounded in the fighting about St. Elloi late in April. He practised law in Hamilton, Ont., after being graduated from Osgoode Hall, Toronto. His home is in Hamilton.

Pte. R. Munro Dobson, Arts '17.—Signalers R. Munro Dobson, Arts '17, left Canada with the Second Universities Company, P.P.C.L.L., and was employed in establishing communications when wounded early in June. He was invalided to England, and there underwent an operation for appendicitis. He is the son of Rev. J. R. Dobson, Montreal, and a former member of the staff of McGill Daily.

Sapper L. F. Fyles, Sci. '15.—Sapper Lyndon F. Fyles, Sci. '15, former member of the Students' Council, was wounded in May. He went overseas last summer with the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps.

Pte. T. S. Hall, Sci. '17.—Pte. Terrence S. Hall, well known as a senior McGill hockey player, was wounded in May. He was with the 5th C.M.R. C.S.M. John S. Hall, Sci. '14, 148th Battalion, is a brother.

Pte. J. W. Jenkins, Arts '13.—Pte. Jenkins, who enlisted with the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.L., was wounded in the June fighting. He was awarded the Military Medal.

Pte. F. T. Norman, Arts '16.—Private Frank Thomas Norman, wounded while serving with No. 6 Field Ambulance in April last, belonged to the class of Arts, and was in addition a student of the Wesleyan Theological College, from which he was graduated just previous to leaving for England. His next of kin resides in England.

Pte. J. Bruce Robb, Sci. '12.—Pte. Robb enlisted and went overseas with the First Universities Company P. P. C. L. L., and was wounded in the ear and leg in June. He was employed by the Canuck Supply Co., Montreal, before enlistment.

Gunner H. E. Shorey, Sci. '07.—Gunner H. E. Shorey, who left Montreal with the 21st Battery, was wounded in August. For three years following graduation he was in New York engaged in an architect's office. He was with the McGill C.O.T.C. before enlistment.

Pte. E. J. Waterston, Law '11.—With bullet wounds in his right arm, Pte. Waterston, Law '11, is in St. Albans' Military Hospital recovering from injuries received in the Somme fighting. Pte. Waterston first enlisted as a lieutenant in the 60th Battalion, but when the battalion proceeded overseas, he was left behind as a supernumerary officer. Determined to get to the front and to win if possible his commission in the field, he enlisted in one of the Universities Companies reinforcing the P.P.C.L.L. and was wounded recently. He was a brother of Capt. Douglas Waterston, Med. '14, killed in action last May.

INJURED.

Capt. W. H. Eager, Med. '09.—While serving overseas as medical officer of the 2nd Canadian Ammunition column, Capt. W. H. Eager met with an accident which has invalided him home to Canada for three months. He was injured in the hip and is now at his home in Halifax, N.S.

Capt. Ronald D. Sutherland, Sci. '14.—Capt. Ronald D. Sutherland, 24th Battalion, was injured through a fall from his horse on May 4, and spent some time in a hospital in France. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and was engaged in engineering work at St. Catharines previous to enlistment. Capt. Sutherland's home is in Ottawa.

ILL

Pte. J. P. Bankier, Med. '19.—Pte. J. P. Bankier, the tallest man in No. 3 McGill General Hospital, was taken seriously ill of pleurisy in May. His home is in Hamilton, Ont.

Lieut. H. C. Wert, Med. '15.—Lieut. H. C. Wert, serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps in France, was taken ill of typhoid fever in May. His home is in Avonmore, Ont.

CARRY ON SAYS PRINCIPAL TO NEW STUDENTS.

(Continued from Page 1)

velopments of the war. In a conference of Canadian University Presidents, of which Sir William was the chairman, the decision was reached to place all the resources of the Universities at the service of the state. As in England, these resources are directed to war needs. In this respect, McGill certainly does not fall behind the rest. The greatest example of McGill's contribution to the war is Brig.-General Geddes. His marvellously brilliant career from Officer Commanding the McGill Battalion to his present position as Director of all recruiting in the British Army, Gen. Geddes, who was comparatively new at McGill, having served only one year as Professor of Anatomy, has had a wonderful career. Known as a man of wonderful organizing ability, pressure was placed on him to take up the C.O.T.C. work, and it was only after great reluctance that he took up the work. Dr. Tait Mackenzie, the pioneer of all physical training at McGill, is another man who has gained great renown in connection with the application of scientific skill with reference to curing the wounded. Several others stand out prominently above the rest, but the memory of the many dead will continue to inspire McGill. Never in history has it been given men to offer life ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly to so noble a cause.

In speaking of the coming departure of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Sir William was unqualified in his tribute to the Duke's great personality. The Duke of Connaught is the McGill Visitor, the highest representative which the University has. We of McGill have been privileged to admire his graciousness and affability in his connection here. His regime enables one to say that Royalty in Canada has won over all hearts. The future of Canada will show the record of how much was due to the inspiration of the Duke. No doubt he will continue

NOTES OF MCGILL ON FIRING LINE AND IN CAMPS

Harold E. McEvers, Arch. '17, has joined the 242nd Battalion for overseas service. He is a clever artist, has done good work for "The Annual" for several seasons, and is the winner of the George Crefford Brown Scholarship. Previous to enlisting he was engaged in munitions work in Montreal.

Lieut. F. C. Auld, Arts '17. member of the Students' Council for the Faculty of Arts, has enlisted in the Heavy Canadian Artillery, and is now stationed at Halifax.

M. L. Wade, Sci. '12. holds a commission with the 4th Pioneer Battalion.

D. O. Whitton, Med. '98. is Lieutenant-Colonel in the C.A.M.C.

J. A. G. White, Sci. '11. is Lieutenant in the 1st Hussars, 2nd Canadian Division.

J. H. Trimmingham, Sci. '08. Royal Naval Motor Boat Patrol.

Lt. Alexander Wilson, Sci. '10. has a commission in the 244th.

H. E. Ralston, Sci. '18. has been missing since June 2nd.

Ben McDiarmid, Arts '14. is a Lieutenant in the 67th Battalion.

Donald R. Mackay, Dent. '15. enlisted as a private in the 148th Battalion.

Lieut. Douglas L. Macaulay, Sci. '15. has recently been transferred from the 2nd Canadian Pioneer to the Royal Flying Corps.

M. C. DeRoche, Med. '19. has secured a commission in the Motor Boat Patrol, Royal Naval Reserve.

Charles H. Garth, Sci. '12. is with the Royal Marine Artillery, B.E.F.

Dr. James R. Le Touzel, Med. '97. is a Captain in the C.A.M.C.

Major R. F. Stockwell, Sci. '03. Arts '08, Law '11, is serving overseas with the C.M.R.

Serving in the Canadian Engineers as Lieutenants are: G. A. Bennett, Sci. '11; R. F. McIntosh, Sci. '06; J. L. Kingston, Sci. '10; J. W. Menzies, Sci. '10; J. E. A. Warner, Sci. '12; G. H. Thompson, Sci. '13; C. A. Parker, Sci. '19; W. S. Sutherland, Sci. '16; W. T. Bailey, Sci. '18; H. A. Crombie, Sci. '17; A. Barclay, Sci. '93; R. A. V. Nicholson, past student.

Capt. E. A. McCusker, Med. '16. upon graduation, was appointed medical officer of the 5th Canadian Pioneer Battalion.

Dr. W. G. Fraser, Med. '10. is a captain in the C. A. M. C.

Dr. G. E. Charters, Med. '15. is a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut. R. T. Young, Arts '16. has been promoted captain in the Canadian Artillery.

T. C. Gorman, Sci. '13. is a lieutenant in the Canadian Engineers.

Dr. Vernon Shaw, Med. '03. is a captain in the C.A.M.C.

John Kerry, Law '15. returned from France, where he was engaged in hospital work as a volunteer, and joined the 148th Battalion as a private. Defective eyesight prevented him from enlisting upon several previous occasions.

Lieut. Reay Mackay, Arts '17. has been transferred from the 55th Battalion to the 25th Battalion on the firing line.

Sergt. W. H. Morris, Sci. '16. of the P.P.C.L.L., has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Corp. H. L. Mahaffy, Sci. '17. who went overseas with one of the early Universities companies, has been promoted Lieutenant in the Canadian Engineers.

Pte. Cedric A. Gallagher, Arts '17. was recalled to Canada from No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, (McGill), by the death of his father, and has obtained his commission in a western infantry unit.

Lieut. H. Dale Harris, Arts '17. was graduated from the Royal Military College this summer, and has taken

to take a kindly interest in McGill and Canada, and we trust that we may have, at some future time, another opportunity of coming in contact with the rest. The greatest example of McGill's contribution to the war is Brig.-General Geddes. His marvellously brilliant career from Officer Commanding the McGill Battalion to his present position as Director of all recruiting in the British Army, Gen. Geddes, who was comparatively new at McGill, having served only one year as Professor of Anatomy, has had a wonderful career. Known as a man of wonderful organizing ability, pressure was placed on him to take up the C.O.T.C. work, and it was only after great reluctance that he took up the work. Dr. Tait Mackenzie, the pioneer of all physical training at McGill, is another man who has gained great renown in connection with the application of scientific skill with reference to curing the wounded. Several others stand out prominently above the rest, but the memory of the many dead will continue to inspire McGill. Never in history has it been given men to offer life ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly to so noble a cause.

In speaking of the coming departure of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Sir William was unqualified in his tribute to the Duke's great personality. The Duke of Connaught is the McGill Visitor, the highest representative which the University has. We of McGill have been privileged to admire his graciousness and affability in his connection here. His regime enables one to say that Royalty in Canada has won over all hearts. The future of Canada will show the record of how much was due to the inspiration of the Duke. No doubt he will continue

the great war will never be equalled in our life time. Debating societies ought to take account of all contemporary doings in planning their debates. He wonders why debating languishes with so many universally interesting subjects. Some of the topics and suggestions he made on subjects were worth much consideration. The reason for Canada's participation in the war is a fertile subject. Another subject bound to grow in interest as the war goes on to a finish is that of its result on the Imperial Constitution. This war is giving us new views of our relations to the rest of the Empire. What the Empire is is a "galaxy of cooperating states in partnership." The spirit of entering into the discussion of political and outside questions is the spirit in which he likes to see the Debating Societies enter into the session. Government, commerce and trade questions are another source, i.e., the trade preference of Paris. Of course, the feeling expressed will not last after the war, but it is natural now. Individualism as contrasted with the German system is another topic. Sir William said he didn't want to influence U. S. politics, but spoke shortly on Wilson. He thinks Wilson stands out a very interesting career, and admires his singleness of purpose, his integrity and undoubted honesty. He thinks the United States should keep out of discussions until after the war, and then bring up their questions of law for settlement. In conclusion, he brought forward several military terms as mottoes for students. The last and most worthy of these was "Carry On," which means to go on in the same old spirit for which McGill has always been noted.

out a commission in the Royal Artillery.

John C. Gwillim, Sci. '95. and **Arthur G. Riddell, Sci. '07.** are Lieutenants in the Canadian Engineers.

Lieut. H. Grattan Thompson, Sci. '17. is with the 244th Battalion.

Gunner Malcolm Stewart, Arts '19. enlisted with the 66th Battery.

Dr. F. H. Wheeler, Med. '96. is a Captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Capt. A. O. McMurtry, Arts '10. has been promoted Adjutant in the Canadian Artillery.

S. A. Hutchinson, Sci. '16. is a lieutenant in the Canadian Engineers.

D. S. Cole, Sci. '14. is now machine gun officer of the 5th Canadian Pioneer Battalion.

Capt. J. J. Ower, Med. '09. is now connected with No. 1 Canadian General Hospital.

H. E. Vautelet, Law '16. is with No. 4 Divisional Train, C.E.F.

Dr. E. B. Moles, Med. '96. is Lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Dr. M. A. Oulton, Med. '07. is Captain and Medical Officer of the 145th Battalion, C.E.F.

Dr. Allan L. Delahaye, Med. '13. holds a commission in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

R. Eadie, Sci. '17. A. A. Brown, Sci. '16, and L. H. Laffoley, Sci. '16, are Lieutenants in the Canadian Engineers.

Lieut. H. T. C. Whitley, Med. '17. has been advanced to the rank of Captain in the artillery.

Joseph L. Sanders, Arts '16. is with the 199th Battalion, Irish-Canadian Rangers.

Lieut. Garnet H. Kearney, Med. '11. is now attached to No. 20 Field Ambulance, B.E.F.

Sergt. C. E. L. Babcock, Arts '12. is with the 15th Battalion at Barrieffield Camp. He was recently called to the Bar of Ontario.

Lieut. Charles L. Bath, Sci. '17. has been transferred from the Canadian Artillery to the Royal Flying Corps.

McGill men with the 242nd Forestry Battalion include: Lieut. J. W. Hughson, Sci. '12; Lieut. Percy Booth, Sci. '16; Lieut. G. H. Rochester, Sci. '17, and Lieut. W. McC. Calder, Arts '18, who has been invalided from the front, where he served with the P. P. C. L. L.

With the 245th Battalion are Capt. W. L. Bond, Law '97; Cap. H. M. Marler, Law '98; Lieut. L. C. Raymond, Agr. '12; Lieut. A. P. S. Glasco, Sci. '01, and Lieut. H. A. P. Aymer, Law '02.

Lieut. A. P. Slessor, Arts '18. went overseas with the draft of supernumerary officers from this division.

Lieut. G. A. Lyons, Med. '16. is with the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt. Allan F. Argue, Med. '14. has been appointed medical officer of the 244th Battalion.

Sergt. T. A. Williams, Sci. '15. who has been at the front with the Artillery for some months, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, as has also his comrade in the same battery, Quartermaster-Sergeant Harry C. Beatty, Arts '15, former president of McGill Daily.

Lieut. W. N. Gilmour, Med. '10. medical officer to one of the Royal Scots battalions now engaged on the Somme front, has been promoted to the rank of captain and given special mention for the work which he has done. Capt. Gilmour enlisted in Australia when war was declared, served as a trooper in Botha's cavalry in the West African campaign, and then went to England and took out a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut. E. R. Pease, Sci. '08. wounded in June, has been promoted to a Captaincy in the 42nd Battalion.

Lieut. H. A. Murray, Sci. '15. with the 24th Battalion, has been promoted Captain, also Lieut. R. M. Fair, Sci. '15, who is now in charge of the trench mortar battery attached to the 24th.

Battery Sergeant Major A. Gibb Cushing, Sci. '12. who has been with one of the Canadian batteries on the front for several months, has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant.

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PICTURES OF TWO VICTORIA CROSS WINNERS UNVEILED

Interesting Ceremony Held at the Union.
PRINCIPAL PAYS TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Fisher Wore the Victoria Cross Awarded to Her Late Son.

The unveiling of enlarged photographs of the two McGill men who, so far, have won the V.C. in the McGill Union on April 25th, was a simple but most impressive ceremony. The gallant deeds which won for Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger, of 14th Battalion, R.M.R., and the late Lance-Corporal, Fred Fisher, of the 13th Battalion, R.H.C., the coveted decoration were recounted by Sir William Peterson, the Principal of the University, who spoke feelingly of the devotion they had shown and of the inspiration that their deeds would prove.

The two photographs, which are hung facing the grand staircase on the first floor, were covered with the Union Jack and after Sir William had spoken of the part played by the two heroes he pulled a central cord which gathered up the flags. The audience then stood while "O Canada" was played. The unveiling was dramatic and the hearts of all went out to Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and Miss Fisher as they stood there, the mother silently weeping for the gallant boy whose Victoria Cross she proudly wore on her breast. The photographs are splendid likenesses and each bears the name of the winner of the Cross and the official record of the deeds for which he had been awarded the highest honor a soldier can obtain all engraved on silver plates.

The President of the Council A. S. Lamb, opened the proceedings by referring to the fact that they had met to do honor to two of their heroes on the anniversary of the very day on which one of them had achieved the distinction of winning the V.C. Sir William Peterson, who spoke with evident feeling as he referred to the death of Corpl. Fred Fisher, said they were met on an occasion of mingled sorrow and rejoicing, and it was fit that in both joy and sorrow they should meet in what concerned their students activities and achievements. Among their most valued traditions there was none that ranked higher than the record of the life and work of their alumni. The great war had taken toll of their noblest and best, but at the same time it had brought forth some of the highest qualities of their common manhood. The McGill honor roll was something which the University might well be proud for it consisted of between 1,400 and 1,500 names, many of whom in their student days ranked as men of distinction in the line of athletic prowess or some other form of leadership.

But there were a vast number of men of retiring and even of shy disposition, quiet living men, who were yet capable of making, in the first place, that high decision and sacred resolve and then, in the hour of danger showing themselves possessed of an heroic character and devotion equal to the best. Among those were the two heroes in whom they were met.

Official Report.
Capt. Scrimger was fortunate in the circumstances of his heroic duty—others may possibly have done as much, but none could conceivably have done more than he did. According to the report of the official London Gazette it was "on the afternoon of April 25, 1915, in the neighborhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in some farm buildings, which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed under heavy fire the removal of the wounded, and he himself carried a severely wounded officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry the officer, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained. During the very heavy fighting between April 22 and 25, Captain Scrimger displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to his duty among the wounded at the front."

In his case it was not for a particular act of gallantry but for continuous devotion to his duty that he was awarded the V.C. It was three or four days in the midst of very heavy fire, Capt. Scrimger was fortunate in surviving to receive the expression of their praise and admiration. He was glad that his father, the honored head of the Presbyterian College was not called away by death until he had enjoyed the gratification of hearing the name of his son. He was sure the generations of students who would in after years enjoy the use of this building, would be reminded of that heroic courage and devotion which had put the name of Scrimger high in the annals of military service in the great war.

Fisher's Glorious Deed.
Would that the joy with which they regarded his exploit were not saddened by the knowledge that the other hero did not live to receive the tribute of their love and praise. It was two days before Capt. Scrimger's exploit that Fred Fisher, who would have graduated this year had he been spared, gained the Victoria Cross under circumstances which the official record detailed as follows:

"On April 22, 1915, in the neighborhood of St. Julien, he went forward with the machine gun, of which he was in charge, under heavy fire, and most gallantly assisted in covering the retreat of a battery. Later, after obtaining four more men, he went on forward again to the firing line and was himself killed while bringing his machine-gun into action under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports."

He gained the Victoria Cross but he was fated also, to gain the little wooden cross that marked a soldier's lonely grave "somewhere in France." The record of his heroism would also be to future generations of McGill a stimulus and an inspiration.

Sir William Peterson then unveiled the two pictures, and after the playing of "O Canada" resumed his address regarding the war.

"You know that the justice of the cause which we represent," he said, "and for which our gallant heroes fought in Flanders has been recognized at long last, even by neutral nations such as our cousins to the South of us, who have, after much patient deliberation clearly come to the conclusion now, at which Canada arrived instantaneously, that wrong ought not to be suffered to prevail against right. For myself I have al-

ways been buoyed up during this whole agony by the feeling expressed once by the great Napoleon that in such a warfare the moral element counts as two to one against the material and I have the unshaken confidence and belief that the moral right of this cause has been from start to finish on the side of the Allies.

German Doomed.
"Today it is only a question of how long it will be before Germany realizes that she cannot by any possibility win this contest and how long, if it takes any longer, before she tells her people that she cannot hope to win. I know of no greater proof of the righteousness of this war than the fact that in the spirit of those who condescendingly undertake to do something to help the old country but with the enlightening wisdom of those who feel it is forbidden to declare whether they are real partners in a going concern or not. And lastly in our individual lives this awful struggle has been something of a stimulus and inspiration; it has braced our spiritual energies and has served us for what may lie in front of us in the way of service and sacrifice."

"The lives and the deeds of those heroes of ours will help to intensify in the hearts of each and all of us that spirit of service and sacrifice. Even to those who sorrow there is the consolation that never, in human history, has a greater cause been given for which a man may more nobly die. It was for us that these men strove, for us that they died. May the students of McGill find in the contemplation of these pictures an added stimulus to moral earnestness and to that sense of right and duty that will carry them each and all through the testing trials that may lie before them."

The President of the Council declared to those of them who were physically fit but had not been able up to now to participate in the struggle, they felt now doubly determined that in the near future they would share in this struggle.

Lieut. Col. R. Starke after speaking in appreciative terms of the military work done at McGill, said that he had known Capt. Scrimger for many years and also knew Corpl. Fisher's father and mother, all he could say was that he felt proud to have known those two gallant gentlemen, and to the parents of the one that would not come back he offered the deepest sympathy.

Among those who were present were: Mrs. C. G. Scrimger, mother of Capt. Scrimger, V.C., Mr. and Mrs. Miss Fisher, Major Muckleston, D.A.D.M.S., Capt. J. C. Simpson, McGill C. O. T. C., Lieut. O. B. Hexford, 6th Universities Co., Lieut. F. K. Keating, No. 6 Battery Siege Artillery, Dean R. W. Lee, Faculty of Law Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, warden Royal Victoria College, J. A. Nicholson, registrar, Dr. D. A. Murray, Dr. C. T. Sullivan, Prof. Carrie Derick, Prof. A. McGoun, W. D. Lighthall, K. C., W. E. Finlay, of the M.A.A.A., Miss A. Finlay, E. A. Cushing, vice president and F. B. Common, M. A. President elect of the Students' Council and many others.

RESCUED COLONEL AND KILLED SIXTEEN HUNS

How Captain Milner Mathieson, of the Engineers, Won Military Cross.

It has fallen to the lot of a Canadian to crown himself with glory and win the Military Cross for the most heroic deeds of the present great conflict. Captain Milner Mathieson, Science '07, of the engineers, a native of St. Mary's, Ont., is the hero. His father, the late Dr. John Mathieson, who died two years ago, was a graduate of Med. '71.

The story of Captain Mathieson's bravery is told over the wire in a despatch from London as follows: "One of the most brilliant individual exploits of the war, and one which has brought the young hero who performed it the Military Cross, was narrated here to-day by a Canadian officer on furlough.

"The hero of the exploit is Capt. Milner Mathieson, of the engineers, of the First Canadian Division. Mathieson, who is a native of St. Mary's, Ont., in addition to saving the life of his colonel in the face of a terrific rifle fire, single-handed, put out of action 16 Germans with his revolver.

"Capt. Mathieson and his colonel were out between the British and German lines reconnoitering a position with a view of throwing up a trench. The colonel entered an apparently abandoned shack only to find that the place was occupied by a German patrol party. The colonel was wounded, but Capt. Mathieson, instead of leaving him behind, seized him by his tunic and dragged him, in the face of a hail of bullets from the German patrol, to a crater hole, where the young officer stood at bay with drawn revolver and personally killed or wounded 16 of the enemy. He later carried his wounded commanding officer back to the British lines."

ADDRESS BY HON. C. J. DOHERTY.

The Honourable C. J. Doherty, Law '76, and formerly lectured in Criminal Law at McGill, addressed the Junior Bar Association of Montreal in the Oak Room of the Windsor Hotel on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 30th, on "The Rights of Naturalists on the High Seas." A large number of the members of the Bar were present, meeting, which proved quite interesting in view of the legal phase of the question as presented by the speaker.

STUDENTS COUNCIL MEETING.

The Students Council will hold its first meeting of the session at the Union this evening at seven o'clock. Various matters which have arisen during the summer will be discussed.

BRAVE, GALLANT SUBALTERN WAS HOMER MATHESON

Comrades Pay Tribute to McGill Man.

DIED IN GERMAN TRENCH.

"Quite the Bravest, Cheeriest Chap I Ever Met," Says Brother-Officer.

The Rev. J. Matheson, of Dalhousie Mills, P.Q., has received many letters from the comrades of his son, Lieut. Homer Matheson, Arts '12, who is officially reported missing and believed to be killed. The following will be read with interest by his many friends at McGill:—

9th East Surrey Regt., B. E. F. France, 18-8-1916.

My Dear Sir,—I arranged with your son Homer to write to you if anything happened to him while at the front. He was perhaps my closest friend in the army—certainly in the battalion—and unfortunately he is missing. I made such my promise. On Wednesday last (August 16th) two companies of the battalion made an attack on an advanced German position in front of Guillemont—in the Somme Valley. Homer, who was the battalion Sniping and Intelligence Officer, went over the top with them, and from the information I have been able to obtain it was seen to jump into the German trench and is believed to have gone down fighting gamely. Unhappily we suffered heavy casualties and had to retire, and all that I can tell you definitely is that Homer is officially missing and believed killed. My own company was in reserve and I did not personally go over, and was sent up after the retirement to take the temporary command of our unit. I made such inquiries and search as I could, but without result and am sorry that I can only give you this uncertain story. I need not say how greatly I hope Homer is merely wounded and a prisoner. If he is, I feel sure he will find means of letting you know as soon as possible. When we came over here from Ireland we were both posted to A. Company and had by platoon each to command and Homer was simply adored by his men who I know felt very much when he was appointed Sniping Officer and had another body of men to command. In their turn the snipers to a man loved him and he was one of the most popular officers in his battalion. I knew him first at Shoreham Camp in England, last October and ever since hardly a day passed without our seeing him and he was a great joy to me. He often spoke to me of you and his mother and the rest of his family and if he has died, may I say that I too mourn him like a dearly loved brother. He was quite the bravest, cheeriest chap I ever met and many a time in a tight place when we were up North and getting heavily shelled he has stood up and encouraged his men by his fearless and cheerful words. Here down South it is like inferno and none knows what a day may bring forth. We are going up for another fight soon and so I haste to write this before I go. I feel the poverty of mere words on an occasion like this. I wish I could hold out greater hopes that he still lives, but if he has died then you may be sure that his "great hearted nature and pure spirit" have not lived in vain. I wish we could look upon his like again, but men of this fine stamp are unhappily all too rare. You can and I know will all be proud of him, for he was of the stuff heroes are made of. May God rest his noble soul in peace.

Just before the attack he handed me the enclosed case and notes. His kit will be sent to you by Cons. Co., of London, via our Quartermaster. Believe me, your sincerely,
ARTHUR URBAN.

P.S.—I cannot get an envelope large enough to put the note case in; will try and send it later.

In a letter sent a few days later with the note book, already referred to and Lt. Matheson's pocket-book which had been handed to him by the missing officer's orderly, Lieut. Urban says: "I have no more news to give you about Homer, beyond reporting that I have to-day seen a man who appears to have been the nearest to him, Corporal Boston, of C. Co., 9th E. Surreys. The Corporal says he was with the first wave which left our trenches, but that by the time they had got within 10 yards of the enemy trench Homer was on the extreme left of the wave and Corpl. Boston the next man to him about five yards on the right. The Corpl. says Homer put good heart into the men by the way he led them and cheered them on, and the last he saw of Homer was when ten yards from the enemy, Homer should have said 'Come on boys let's go for them and the Germans (who were manning the trench rather thickly) threw a bomb which fell between Homer and the Corpl. A few samill pieces hit the Corpl. in the hand and he says he dropped into a shell hole and began firing his rifle at the enemy and did not see Homer again. He fears that the bomb probably killed Homer when it burst."

"I am sorry I cannot give you any more information and I am afraid I shall not be able to get anything more. There is just a faint hope that Homer may be wounded and a prisoner. I pray Heaven it is so. I understand there is an arrangement whereby lists of prisoners get exchanged and if therefore he is prisoner we should get news before long. Should I be able to find out anything further I will at once let you know." I feel as I write how feeble mere words are to express what is in one's mind at a time like this. I know that all ranks of this battalion who knew Homer from the C. O. downward, sincerely mourn his loss, for he was a most able and courageous officer. To me, who counted him my dearest friend in the battalion, his loss is hard to realize. We were as David and Jonathan and I can only say to you and yours that our feelings of grief we may let our pride in him rise triumphant and his memory be an inspiration to us, for he has died as he lived—as a brave, gallant and honorable gentleman. I pray that God will comfort you all in your great sorrow.

Believe me, sincerely yours,
ARTHUR URBAN.

Rev. J. Matheson,
Dear Sir,—It is with the greatest sorrow that I have to inform you that your son, who was serving in my Battalion, took part in an attack on the 16th inst., and is now missing. It is just possible that he may be a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, but I am very much afraid that he was killed. I can't tell you what grief his loss has caused us all. He was one of our most popular officers and certainly one of the bravest men I have ever met.

All here asked me to convey to you and to your family their feelings of deepest sympathy with you and all your family in your misfortune. Should I ever hear any information from German sources about your son, I will let you know at once.

Yours sincerely,
H. V. DELATONTAINE, Lt.-Col. Comd'g 9 Bn. E. Surrey Regt. B.E.F.

FAVORABLE OPENING OF CONSERVATORIUM.

First Orchestral Practice Takes Place Under Dr. Perrin This Evening.

The new session at McGill Conservatorium of Music has opened up most encouragingly to the Director and staff, there being an increase of students on last year, although that also eclipsed the previous year. There is very little change in the staff, Mr. Henry Casey (violin), and Mr. Williamson (trombone), have moved to the United States, while Prof. Mottram, to whom the Conservatorium is indebted for excellent lectures on Vocal Physiology, has gone to Toronto University.

In consequence of the Paderewski Pianoforte Recital fixed for October 26th, the opening Staff Recital which this year will be given by Messrs. Brant, Hungerford and Notley, will take place in the Royal Victoria College on October 19th. The director will also deliver four public lectures during the session, two of which will be given before Christmas and two after. The subject to be dealt with will be "The Growth of Musical Literature for Pianoforte and for Violin." The lectures will be musically illustrated.

The first orchestral practice will take place this evening at 8:15. Membership is not confined to students of the Conservatorium alone, and Dr. Perrin would be pleased to see any McGill student of any of the faculties take part in such amount of work at any orchestral instrument. He would also like to get in touch with any student who is interested in music, so that opportunities may be afforded him to attend musical lectures or recitals given in connection with the musical department of the University.

STUDENTS RETURNED TO COMPLETE COURSE.

Medical Men With No. 6 Field Ambulance Back in Canada After Service.

Eight medical students who enlisted in No. 6 Field Ambulance, and served for a year on the Canadian front with that unit, have returned to Canada, and are entering upon a renewal of their course in the Faculty of Medicine. The eight men are: Sergt. E. H. Pilkington, Med. '17; Sergt. C. H. P. Bennett, Med. '15; Lance-Corpl. J. W. McKenzie, Med. '16; Sergt. J. F. Hassard, Med. '16; R. A. MacArthur, Med. '17; R. R. Struthers, Med. '17; H. E. Skete, Med. '16; A. R. Newsum, Med. '16; E. M. Busby, Med. '18. The returned students will resume work in their various classes, and when graduated will again enlist for service, this time as officers in the Medical Corps.

MURRAY ROBERTSON ON THE FIRING LINE.

Sees Many McGill Men Who Meet Him in the Front Line Trenches.

A letter received from Murray Robertson, Sc. '16, who is with the Canadian Engineers in France, describes the death of Morrow, Sc. '15. Robertson was a comrade of Morrow's. He sees many McGill boys at the front. Extracts from his letter follow:

"I suppose things were pretty quiet around the College last winter—hardly to be wondered at, either. Things aren't so awfully lively around here, either, although we had a bit of a mix-up last month. I tell you this country is no health resort, though. Poor old Morrow ('15) got his back in April. He was taking my turn in the stuff during the night, and another job to attend to. He was hit with a rifle grenade, and pretty well blown to bits. I ran into quite a bunch of the boys from time to time. Walter Hyde and Lee Strathly have both been in here recently looking for material to keep out Fritz's scrap iron. The last time I was in the line Geo. Gilchrist wandered into the dug-out about 2 a.m. one day. He is with the Tunnelers now."

The country is looking very beautiful—all torn up, with partly buried stuff sticking out of the ground here and there. The rats have great times feeding on them."

PROMOTIONS IN HOSPITAL.

Confirmation has been received from London for the following promotions in No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill):

- Lance-Corpl. H. W. Cruickshank, from March 3rd.
 - Lance-Corpl. B. W. Culyer, from May 30th.
 - Lance-Corpl. A. C. Vaughan, from May 30th.
 - Lance-Corpl. D. R. Leary, from June 25th.
 - Lance-Corpl. R. Thomson, from June 25th.
 - Lance-Corpl. H. S. Wright, from June 25th.
 - Lance-Corpl. A. P. Kennedy, from July 1st.
 - Lance-Corpl. R. P. Kinsman, from July 1st.
 - Lance-Corpl. L. Martin, from July 1st.
 - Lance-Corpl. B. C. Keeping, from July 1st.
 - Lance-Corpl. O. Williams, from July 1st.
- Orders dated August 10th, 1916.

GORDON HUGHES, KILLED JULY 26, BRILLIANT MAN

Former College Friend Writes an Article on His Career.

TOOK HONORS IN ARTS.

Well Known as Brilliant Student Here; Was Brother of "Bill" Hughes.

The Renfrew Mercury contains the following article written by a college friend on the career of Lieutenant Gordon Hughes, Arts '12, who was killed in action on June 26th. He will be remembered as an exceptionally brilliant student here. He was a former member of the C. O. T. C., and left for the front shortly after the opening of the war.

It is with deep regret we learn that Lieutenant Frederick Gordon Hughes of the Northumberland Fusiliers was killed in action on June 26th.

Lieutenant Hughes, son of the Rev. S. J. Hughes, M.A., recently Methodist clergyman of Renfrew, was born at Arnprior, Ont., on March 22nd, 1890. He took his matriculation at the Brockville Collegiate Institute and from there entered Queen's University, Kingston, in the faculty of Arts. After two successful years at Queen's he went to McGill, so as to be with his only brother Wilfred. Here he completed his course in Arts, graduating with honors in English in 1912. At the same university he took a course in the faculty of education, and also received the degree of M.A. in English. His thesis for this degree was of exceptional merit and received high commendation from the faculty. He purposed pursuing a literary career, and with this in view he laid plans to attend Harvard University, in order that he might thoroughly equip himself for his life work. When in 1914 the call to enter the service of the Empire came to him he was teacher of English and elicits on the staff of the Westmount High School. After much thought he decided to follow himself, but on account of defective eyesight was not accepted. So strong was his sense of duty that through his persistence he was at length successful in enlisting. After several months of drill in the McGill Officers' Corps he went overseas. He trained first at Shorncliffe, receiving after two months a commission in the 3rd Battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers. At West Boldon, Sunderland, and East Boldon he received courses in special training. Very shortly after taking his final examinations he went with his Battalion to France. He was sent almost immediately into the front line trenches, and went through an engagement safely. For a few days he was back at a rest camp in France, but was soon ordered to the front line again. In the terrible drive on June 26th, Lieutenant F. G. Hughes went down with many other brave British officers.

The early death of Lieutenant Hughes cuts short a career of great promise, and is a severe loss not only to his family and friends but to the nation and to humanity. His outstanding characteristic was his high idealism, his intense love of the high life, the unselfish and the true. He was not of the military type. His was a gentle, refined, and kindly disposition, with a quiet reserve which bespoke a character of great latent strength. Of all that was beautiful in nature and in art he was a constant admirer. He had quite a valuable collection of choice books and paintings. Never, not even when in the battlefield of France, did his letters breathe a word of the hardships of his life or of the gruesome aspect of his surroundings. They were always full of his admiration for the qualities in men and things which appealed to him. Of the songs of the birds and the beauty of the landscape he frequently wrote. These were nearest his heart. On one occasion, when describing a beautiful scene in France, he wrote, "I have come to feel that a beautiful scene, a beautiful thought, or a beautiful action, is so much sheer gain." His readiness to respond to the call to active service came from a sincere conviction that he could thereby best serve the highest interests of humanity. It was from a sheer sense of duty that he became a soldier. Those who knew him can understand how great was his sacrifice to one of his artistic and aesthetic temperament, and how willingly he went to sacrifice, if necessary, a life which promised to be of untold worth to humanity, for a noble and heroic death.

Lieutenant Hughes had numerous close and intimate friends. Among his pupils were many who were devotedly attached to him. It is with intense sorrow that they will learn of his death. It will be hard for them to realize that never again will they hear his cheery voice, but the memory of a broad and strong character and a warm and generous heart will never leave them.

Upon the members of his family, however, does the blow fall most heavily. A father, mother, three sisters and one brother mourn his loss. Killed in action, somewhere in France, among many other brave heroes lies buried the body of their fond, brave son and brother, but to the grief-stricken hearts of the parents comes the comforting thought that their brave boy led leading his battalion, and the memory of his will never die.

ATTENDS FATHER'S FUNERAL.

V. H. T. Parker, McGill '17, left last Sunday for his home in Belle Isle to attend the funeral of his father, who died there last week.

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS.

Louis Letter and Miss Bessie Stamm have been awarded equally the Dr. Barclay scholarship in Second Year Latin in the Faculty of Arts.

TO BOLSTER MCGILL TEAM.

McGill will have at least one good hockey player this winter in "Teddy" Behan, the former Ottawa College player, who has registered in First Year Medicine. Behan is a forward who knows how to play the game as well as any player who has been trained under Father Stanton's supervision. When Princeton visited Ottawa and was defeated by Ottawa College by 4-2, Behan was opposite Holey Baker, and held the big fellow down to perfection. He will make a valuable man for the senior McGill team.

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The Y. M. C. A. Handbook, that useful compendium of all information respecting the college and its activities, has again made its appearance under the editorship of K. P. Tsolainos, Arts '18, who has made the little book more what it should be than ever before. Attention has been paid to every activity in which students may engage and the articles having to do with each of these are thoroughly readable though necessarily in condensed form. New students and old students a swell would do well to obtain a copy at the earliest possible moment as the edition shows every indication of being exhausted shortly. The Handbook, popularly known as "the Freshman's Bible" is on sale at a moderate price at Strathcona Hall, the McGill Union and from the janitors of the various buildings.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

The election of Fellows to represent the graduates of McGill University on Corporation for a term of three years from Sept. 1st, and also for the election of a nominating committee for 1917 has resulted as follows:

For Representative Fellows—Arts—Barclay, Gregor, B.A., B.C.L.; Medicine—Tees, Frederick James, B.A., M.D.; Law—Weir, Hon. Robert Stanley, D.C.L.

For Nominating Committee—Scribner, Francis, A. C., B.A., M.D., V.C.; Evans, Nevil N., M.A.Sc.; Macnaughton, John, B.A., B.C.L.; Mundle, Gordon Stewart, B.A., M.D.

McGILL AND CHESHIRE UNIVERSITY.

The Cheshire County Council Education Committee, has made arrangements with the authorities of McGill University, Montreal, which permit young engineering students winning "scholarships in Cheshire" to go to Montreal to have part of their three years' training at the McGill University.

It is understood that the arrangement is reciprocal, and the McGill students will be accepted at English universities for a portion of their training.

Lieut. A. A. Anderson, Sci. '11, has been transferred from the Canadian Engineers to the Divisional Signal Company with the rank of captain.

FALL CONFERENCE AT THE MCGILL Y.M.C.A.

Reports on the Summer Activities and on Work Accomplished Last Year.

A fall conference under the auspices of the McGill Y. M. C. A. is taking place at Strathcona Hall to-day, and to-morrow. To-day's session opens at 4.15, with devotional exercises, the programme proper being divided into four parts. Part one will deal with the objective of the conference—"The place of the association in the University." Summer conference reports will be dealt with in part two. Gordon H. Heslam, Arts '16, L. H. Derrer, Sci. '17, and H. Ross Wiggs, Arts '19, dealing with the Northfield Conference and E. A. Corbett with Lumsden Beach. The purpose of the Association for 1916-17 will be discussed and the meeting will close with a talk by Rev. W. W. Craig, on "How to attain our purpose."

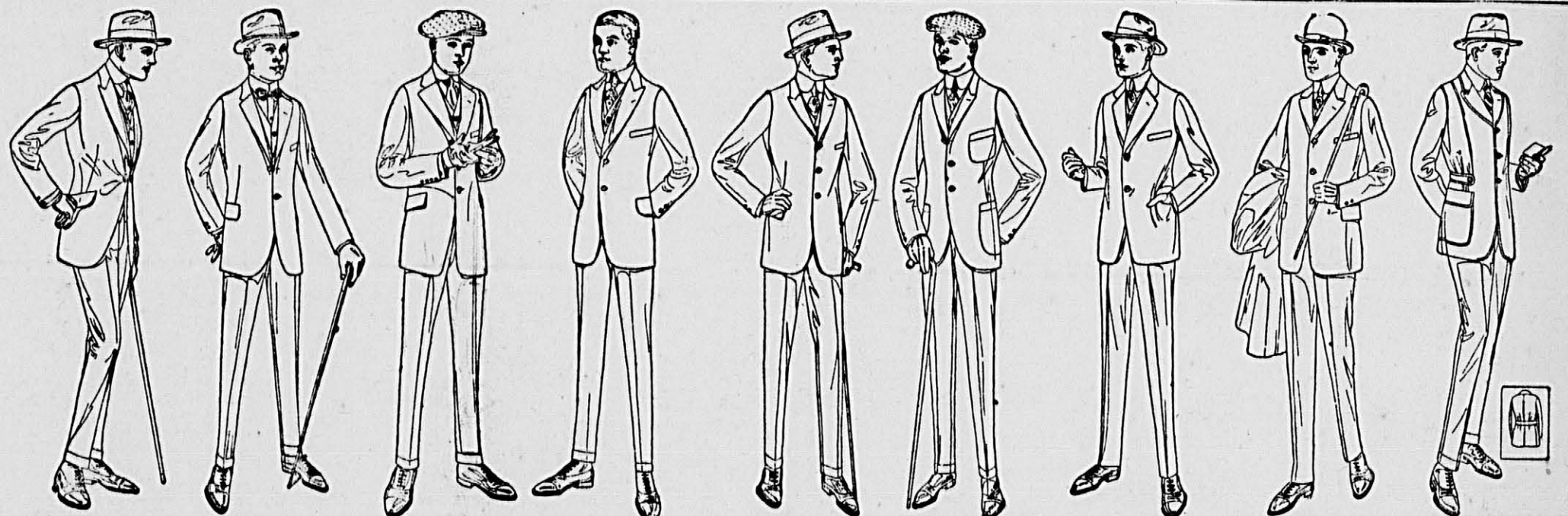
The evening meeting will consist of devotional exercises, and the reading of reports.

To-morrow afternoon further reports will be presented, and an address delivered by Murray G. Brooks, on the Promotion of Prayer.

APPOINTED NATIONAL STUDENT SECRETARYSHIP

E. A. Corbett, Secretary of the McGill Y.M.C.A., Receives Promotion.

E. A. Corbett, M.A., general secretary of the McGill Y. M. C. A., has been appointed national student secretary for Canada and is now carrying out the duties of that office. Mr. Corbett's headquarters continue at Strathcona Hall, but it is anticipated that a great part of his time will be taken up in travelling through the Dominion and visiting the different student Y.M.C.A.'s. Mr. Corbett is a graduate of McGill in Arts, and also of the Montreal Presbyterian College. Immediately after being graduated from the latter institution, he took up his duties as secretary of the McGill Y.M.C.A. K. P. Tsolainos, Arts '18, is acting as secretary of the McGill Y.M.C.A. during Mr. Corbett's absence. Mr. Corbett will be able to devote some



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J. A. NICHOLSON REFERS TO DEATH OF SERGT. CLARK

Feeling Tribute to Memory of
Dead Hero.

DIED WHILE WORKING GUN.

Paul S. Clark, an Honour Economics Man of Class of Arts '15.

The following feeling article was written this summer by J. A. Nicholson, registrar, and appeared in a Montreal weekly publication. Sergt. Paul Somerville Clark, with whom the article is concerned, was born in London, Ont., the son of the Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount. His schools were the London Collegiate Institute and Westmount Academy, and he matriculated in Arts at McGill in 1911. In his third year he stood at the head of the honor class in Economics and Political Science, and had completed his fourth year before enlistment, there is little doubt that he would have obtained the same standing on graduation. As it was, he was allowed first rank honors in consideration of his previous excellent record.

He joined the McGill C.O.T.C. at the commencement of the session 1914-15, and enlisted as a private in the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles around the first of February, 1915. He was in the trenches from October, 1915, to the day of his death, June 2nd or 3rd, in the battle of Hooge.

In that battle the Fifth Mounted Rifles, as an infantry battalion, occupied one of the most exposed parts of the Ypres salient. Shortly before the battle he had been strongly recommended for a commission, and was undoubtedly have been appointed by this time had his life been spared. The story of his death, as told by one of his comrades, is as follows:

The regular operator of the machine gun having been killed, Sergt. Clark took his place, and in order to do more effective work, removed the gun from the trench to the parapet, in which exposed position and in the face of almost certain death he fired twenty-five rounds before he was killed by a shot through the head. Dr. Nicholson's appreciation appears hereunder:

Among the many Canadians who gave their lives for their country and the cause of truth during those terrible days in the early part of June last, few could be so hardly spared as Paul Somerville Clark, for his was a nature endowed with many of the rarest gifts and full of the richest promise. Never have I known one with more lovable qualities of heart and soul, whilst being at the same time a genuine boy. There was scarcely any manly sport in which he could not join, and in several indeed (notably baseball, football and hockey) he occupied a prominent place among his fellows.

His activity was wonderful. In his waking moments absolute rest was to him almost a thing unknown. When not engaged in study he was playing a game, walking with a chum, indulging his taste for music on instruments of a wide range, attending meetings, enjoying the society of a wide circle of friends, or, if nothing better offered, even solving a puzzle. And his versatility was as remarkable as his activity. There were not many things in the ordinary round of a boy's life which he could not do, and do well, from the playing of a simple game to histrionics and essays in the higher fields of literature and art. And the reason for his success in all that he did, was that he was effective. Withal, he was tender and faithful and frank, generous to a degree, and clean and good in the fullest and truest sense of the term.

Such a one could not help being a leader. He was the centre of a coterie of kindred spirits who tacitly acknowledged a beneficent sway which he himself would have been the last to claim. How much they will miss his genial companionship who can say? And yet it is in the home, of which he was the light and joy and hope,

that his taking-off will be most keenly felt, more particularly by his human-hearted father, to whom he was not only son but companion as well. He being what he was, how can we wonder that such should be?

Had he finished his final year at the University, there is little doubt that he would have stood at or near the head of his class in his chosen study of Economics and History, but his sense of duty was so impelling that he responded to the call for men to fight the battle of truth and freedom and the world's peace before the war was six months old.

When his duty in this respect had been performed, it was his intention to enter the legal profession, for which it was evident he was eminently fitted. In time he would doubtless have entered public life, rising, perhaps, to the highest place in the gift of his country. For he had all the qualities which are necessary to success in political life—ability and high character—which compel admiration, and the popular traits which crystallize admiration into support. Such men are the salt of the earth, the greatest asset of any people. Oh, the pity of it, that the noble and the true, who would raise the standard of public morality, are thus sacrificed, whilst the spiritless, the selfish and the useless remain behind to lower it.

"The fame is quenched that we foresaw.
The head has missed an earthly wreath."

and yet we faint would hope that "Somewhere out of human view
What'er his hands are set to do
Is wrought with tumult of acclaim;"

even as it was during his short stay here.

We hoped and prayed that he would return, but it has chanced otherwise, and now he is numbered among the immortals because he gave himself for the good of all. To die in defence of the right and of the race, what more glorious? It is after all to win a crown that fadeth not away, and,

"Till the future dares
Forget the past his fame and fate shall be
An echo and a light unto eternity."

This humble tribute to the memory of an exceptional boy is paid not because I have any peculiar fitness for such a work, but rather because I have thought it due to his name that something more should be recorded than a mere recital of superficial facts, which give a very inadequate idea of his real worth. Would that an abler pen than mine had undertaken the task!

But small and slight as this poor flower is,
"I hate to plant it on his tomb,
That if it can it there may bloom,
Or dying, there at least may die."

The official story of his death is given below:
Rev. Dr. Bowman Tucker, of the City Mission, Montreal, has received from Lt.-Col. Draper, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, details of the death of Sergt. Paul Clark, son of Rev. Mr. Clark, of Westmount. Sergt. Clark was killed by a gunshot wound in the head while he was operating a machine gun in aiding to fight off the German attack against the Third Canadian Division in June. After all the gun crew in his charge had been killed or wounded, Sergt. Clark operated the gun himself and materially assisted in checking the advance of the enemy until he fell.

Col. Draper states that Sergt. Clark was one of his best non-coms, and he was marked for early promotion. The colonel was unable to give the location where the sergeant was buried.

DEATH OF C. E. LEE.

Shortly after the close of last session the members of Arts '17 were shocked to learn of the sudden death of one of their classmates, Clarence Edgar Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, of Victoria, B.C. Lee had attended McGill at Victoria for two years and had come to Montreal in order to complete his course in Arts. At the close of the term he entered the Royal Victoria Hospital for the performing of an operation from which he never recovered.

Lee was very popular with all his classmates, and his sudden death will be deeply regretted by them. The interment took place at Victoria, B.C.

W. D. FOWLER MARRIED.

Walter D. Fowler, Sci. '14, was married last month in Toronto to Miss Marguerite Christine Leitch, daughter of Mr. Justice Leitch.